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LONDON EAGERLY AWAITS ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Streets of Capital Bear Witness
to Enthusiasm of Welcome
to Mr. Wilson in Unusual
Magnificence of Decorations

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The deep and heartfelt enthusiasm prevailing on this side of the water for all that is involved in the alliance between the Anglo-Saxon peoples promises to find its concentrated expression in the welcome to be accorded President Wilson. In the matter of street decorations alone, for instance, the preparations are on a scale such as occasions like coronations only have hitherto called forth.

On his drive from Charing Cross to Buckingham Palace, President Wilson will pass through an avenue of festooned Venetian masts, with fluttering pennants. Sheets of multi-colored chains will form a network of decorations and a triumphal canopy above the principal streets, along which the procession will pass, while the central lamp columns will be decorated with heraldic shields and trophies, and surmounted by banners.

The chief display will be in St. James Street where transverse flags will be hung from building to building, the American flag predominating, while at the Piccadilly end of the street, an arch is being erected which will bear the legend, "City of Westminster welcomes President Wilson." The arch will be flanked with the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, while pennants of France, Belgium, Italy, and Japan will also be flown. The scheme of decoration for the Guild Hall will include a profuse display of flags, among which the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack will figure prominently, while the route to the city and the immediate vicinity of the hall will also be decorated.

As the arrangements have first to be submitted to the President for his approval before publication time will permit of the publication of the official program of the visit, but at present the arrangements made are as follows:

Sir Charles Cust, who will be specially attached to the President during his stay in England, will meet the President and Mrs. Wilson on their arrival at Calais, and the party will cross the Channel in the turbine steamer Brighton, which will hoist the Stars and Stripes so that the President will land at Dover under his national colors. The Channel passage, the Dover patrol will furnish airships and aeroplanes and warships as an escort.

Dover will be reached shortly after noon, and after being welcomed there by the Duke of Connaught and others, as already described, the President will leave for London in a special train, which is timed to reach Charing Cross at 2:30, and will also have an aerial escort. At Charing Cross, the Scots Guards will furnish a guard of honor, while the duty of lining the interior of the station will be undertaken by American soldiers without arms. The King and Queen with Princess Mary, will welcome the President and Mrs. Wilson at the station, and among those present will be the Prime Minister, members of the War Cabinet, and of the Corps Diplomatique, and the foremost figures in the naval and military organizations of the country.

After inspecting both guards of honor with the King, President Wilson will be conducted to the royal carriage, which will be drawn up, not at the side of the arrival platform, as is usual at the arrival of foreign sovereigns, but in the courtyard of the station, thus affording an opportunity for a great public ovation.

In the procession formed, there will be five royal four-horsed carriages without riders, first of which will contain the President with the King and Duke of Connaught, and the second, Mrs. Wilson with the Queen and Princess Mary.

A cavalry escort of Life Guards will be provided, and will accompany the President on all ceremonious occasions during his visit.

The route to the Palace will be kept by the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards, and a machine-gun regiment with their drums, together with the Royal Navy, and Royal Air Force, while the positions along Constitution Hill, and in front of the Queen Victoria memorial, will be allotted to contingents representing the women's services—the Q. M. A. C., the W. R. N. S. and the W. R. A. F. A novel feature will be the bands stationed at fixed points along the route, which will play a few bars of the American and British national anthems as the procession passes.

At the Palace, the Welsh Guards, acting as the King's guard, will be formed into a guard of honor in the quadrangle, with band of the Scots Guards.

On reaching the Palace, President and Mrs. Wilson will drive with the King and Queen to the grand entrance, where all the principal members of the household staff will be assembled to welcome them. The suite of apartments allotted the guests is that known as the Belgian Suite, on account of the fact that the rooms were formerly occupied by the first King of the Belgians during his frequent visits to

(Continued on page two, column two)

SINN FEIN LEADER WINS AT THE POLLS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The Sinn Fein leader, John MacNeill, heads the poll for the National University of Ireland with 1644 votes, as against 813 votes received by Prof. A. Conway, who stood as Independent Nationalist, and is a senator and the registrar of University College.

Mr. John MacNeill was president of the Sinn Fein organization at the time of the Easter rebellion, and, although he took no active part in this, was tried by court-martial and sentenced to penal servitude for life for his association with the movement which led up to it. He was afterward amnestied. He has held the post of professor of Irish in the National University.

Plotting by Kaiser
Declared Unlikely

Dutch Premier Says Measures
Are Taken to Prevent Abuse
of Hospitality—Holland Is
Affected by Coal Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent reports that, supplementing his statements in Parliament on the question of the former Kaiser and Crown Prince, the Dutch Premier, Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck, in reply to questions submitted him, states that the Dutch Government's belief that the former Kaiser will not abuse his position and indulge in counter-revolutionary action from Holland, is based on the regimen applied by the authorities in his case, "which will be made more severe if necessity and circumstances require."

Asked if, when the Kaiser entered Holland, the Dutch Government regarded him as having abdicated, the Premier replied in the affirmative, and asked whether the Kaiser had not, by his subsequent formal abdication shown that he still regarded himself as the German Emperor, he answered: "The Kaiser's position is not a matter of fact, but of law. The Kaiser's position is not a matter of fact, but of law. The Kaiser's position is not a matter of fact, but of law."

Asked whether the Dutch Government takes the view that the Crown Prince has renounced his rights to the throne, the Premier said: "Yes, since the Crown Prince renounced his rights here. He was at first interned as a commander." Questioned further, the Premier said that the number of German troops who passed through Dutch Limburg was some 20,000, and the number of Entente war prisoners who have passed through Holland since the armistice is some 30,000, while it is impossible to say how many are expected. He further stated that Holland is in great distress for lack of coal and foodstuffs, coal imports from Germany having been at a complete standstill for some weeks past, while the import from England is very small. Holland's entire industries, except the foodstuffs industry, has been, or will be, stopped within a few days for want of coal.

Asked how much Holland is now exporting to Germany and the associated countries respectively, the Premier said that at present, there is no export of foodstuffs to Germany, and, owing to the dearth of foodstuffs, the export to associated countries is very limited, the main item being the export of certain amount of fish to Belgium.

In conclusion he stated that the revolutionary movement in Holland might be considered extinct, though of course it is impossible to say that it will not recur.

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FOR INDUSTRIAL EQUALITY NEXT

Suffrage Leaders Hope for a
Change as Soon as Women
Are Given the Ballot and
Have Greater Political Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Industrial equality for men and women cannot be brought about until women are given equal suffrage privileges with men, according to suffrage leaders in Illinois. The purpose of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association as set forth in its by-laws, is to work for political, legal and industrial equality. But little has been said about industrial equality by the suffrage leaders, as they have felt that it is useless to talk about industrial equality until full suffrage is won. The contention is made that, without the ballot, woman's political power is so limited that many needed industrial changes favorable to women cannot be brought about.

Efforts to get equal pay for equal work in Illinois met with defeat, Miss Florence King, president of the Women's Association of Commerce of the United States, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview on this subject. And while equal pay for equal work, as a war measure, had taken care of that affair for the present, she has no reason to believe that the same interests that opposed equal wages before the war would not do so after the war.

Industrial equality on account of the conditions brought about by the war is more urgent than ever before, in the opinion of Miss King, and she contends that the workman should be in favor of full suffrage for women because it is to his interest to bring about industrial equality. Women have demonstrated in many ways that they are mentally and physically capable to do work where higher salaries are paid, she said, but there is yet to be gained equal opportunity for advancement and promotion. This discrimination in favor of men exists in the civil service. Women can take examinations only for clerical positions, Miss King stated, and no matter how much executive ability they may have they cannot attain to the higher-salaried positions.

Woman's suffrage can never be a disadvantage to any man's business unless it is the liquor business or a business that is exploiting women and child labor, Miss King contended. As an example of what the political and commercial interests have been able to do because woman has no political power, Miss King pointed to the fact that women today are required to work 10 hours while a day's work for a man is eight hours. Is there any justice in that? asked Miss King.

FIJI REJOICES OVER DEFEAT OF GERMANY

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—Following the receipt here of the news that Germany had signed the armistice, the Governor of Fiji sent the following message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at London:

"The news of the armistice has evoked a demonstration of heartfelt loyalty and enthusiasm throughout the colony. The Legislative Council begs that you will convey to His Majesty the King its respectful salutations on the glorious achievements of the British fleet and armies, who, in concert with the Allies and American forces, have compelled the beaten enemy to accept a victor's terms."

FORMER SALOONS IN OREGON REMODELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon—Of 11 breweries operating in Oregon up to the time when the State became dry, seven have already been converted into manufacturing plants in legitimate lines, and all of them are prospering. Of the hundreds of store buildings formerly used as saloons in Portland, nearly all have been remodeled and converted to business uses. Not one in the retail business district has been left vacant.

"Our reports show," declares a statement issued by the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, "that under prohibition, bank clearings, a reliable business barometer, have increased; all lines of legitimate business have prospered; working people are more prosperous than ever before and are saving more, and moral conditions as shown by the records have greatly improved. Commitments to the state prison have decreased by 25 per cent since the State went dry. Signed statements made to this league by managers of department stores, grocers and others declare that under prohibition collections have greatly improved, and the mass of the people are spending more for family necessities and comforts than ever before."

PLANS MADE TO ATTACK ILLITERACY

Porto Rico Commissioner of Education Says Large Appropriations and Stringent Child Labor Laws Are Needed for Island

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—If illiteracy is to be successfully combated in Porto Rico, there must be a larger appropriation of funds for public instruction by the Legislature in order that the school system may be extended as widely as possible and teachers attracted and held; an exact and complete school census must be taken, effective compulsory education and child labor laws passed and federal aid sought from Congress to help carry on the work.

Such is the remedial program to reduce the large number of persons in Porto Rico who cannot read or write as outlined by Paul G. Miller, Commissioner of Education, to the students and faculty of the university at Rio Piedras. But the desirable and necessary results cannot be achieved nor even brought nearer, the Commissioner stated, by limiting public support to elementary education. This measure, advocated by a few here, is, Dr. Miller maintained, based on a fictitious theory, and there was no precedent nor experience in the educational history of any country to warrant a belief in it.

Furthermore, he pointed out, the amount of money appropriated for secondary and university instruction in Porto Rico was a relatively small part of the amount spent on public education. To properly conduct the elementary schools for the spread of the three R's would accomplish comparatively little and it would throw the burden of getting a higher education on students of small or very moderate means.

There has been no school census in Porto Rico, Dr. Miller explained, since 1910, when it was shown that 65.5 per cent of the population was illiterate. This was a decrease of 20 per cent from that of 12 years before. Though there has been no school census taken since, Dr. Miller pointed out, that there undoubtedly has been a further decrease since then. The night schools, to which the Department of Education has paid much attention, have made headway against adult illiteracy. At the end of September, the second school month of the year, these schools had an enrollment of 2061.

That teachers, as leaders in the crusade, must be better paid for their work, is the conviction of Commissioner Miller.

"The rural teacher, who receives but \$40 a month, lives on poor or insufficient food and often sleeps in a hammock hung in a shack, cannot be expected to turn down the superior attraction of jobs, here or in the north, that pay better wages, so we are constantly losing experienced teachers. The 'limpiabotas' who clean your shoes in the Plaza is paid at a higher rate for his time than the hard working rural teacher. And the bootblack to ply his trade has neither to prepare for nor pass an examination."

Per capita expenditure for public instruction has not increased in 20 years in Porto Rico; at least, today it is no larger than in 1899, the first years of the civil government. "The Legislature," said Mr. Miller, "has at all times done its best for the cause, but to carry on the work more money is needed."

The ineffectiveness of the present compulsory education and child labor laws, the case with which both are evaded or violated, should, the speaker declared, be remedied by the passage of more stringent measures.

RELEASE OF OBJECTORS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A score of men and women from this city are in Washington to present to the Secretary of War a petition, with thousands of signatures, asking for the release of all conscientious objectors now in prison.

CATALONIA'S NEW AUTONOMY STAND

Señor Cambo Says Province Indifferent as to Whether Spain Is Governed by Monarchy or Republic if Aims Are Achieved

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—A meeting has been held of Catalonian deputies, senators and other representatives, at which a resolution was passed to the effect that a demand for autonomy must be immediately and severely pressed, at the same time pointing out that separation from Spain is not desired. The government has given warning that if Catalonians indicate a tendency to resort to extreme measures, drastic steps will be taken against them.

Señor Cambo, the Catalonian leader, has been making speeches, saying that Catalonia is on the eve of achieving her desires and now declares that so long as she gets autonomy he is indifferent as to whether Spain is governed by a monarchy or a republic. This is taken to indicate that the arrangement between the Regionalists and Republicans is not working well and it is stated that Republican appeals to the working classes have not met with an enthusiastic response. The labor unions maintain an attitude of reserve and await the progress of events, and a considerable section of Regionalists feel that Señor Cambo is too hot-headed in his demands and is going too far. There is a disposition in many quarters to accept the proposals of Count de Romanones and see what a commission of inquiry can propose in the way of a compromise.

There are occasional demonstrations of loyalty to the throne in Madrid, the King having been made the subject of an enthusiastic demonstration on his return from military maneuvers.

Spanish Message to France

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—King Alfonso in a telegram to President Poincaré acknowledging the French medal sent to him in recognition of the services of the Spanish Red Cross during the war expresses appreciation of the decoration and regrets he was not able to do more to alleviate the sufferings nobly borne by a noble nation, to which, together with the Spanish people, he wishes to express sincere sentiments of friendship. The King of Spain also thanked President Poincaré for the cordial welcome extended to Count de Romanones in Paris.

Spain's Position in Morocco

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Count de Romanones has concluded his visit to Paris and states that his mission has been entirely successful. After conversation with President Wilson, MM. Clemenceau and Pichon he had long interviews with Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, in which Mediterranean questions were dealt with. Most of the Count's discussions with allied statesmen turned upon the question of Spain's position in Morocco and he proposed that upon this account and also because Spain was practically an island and the freedom of the seas was a question which vitally affected her she ought to be represented at the Peace Conference.

In Morocco, where a new understanding was necessary, it is Spain's desire to avoid any possible difficulties with France.

The Premier has spoken guardedly concerning Gibraltar, but it is evident the question was discussed and it would appear an intimation has been made that a compromise might be arranged between England and Spain on the basis of an exchange of Ceuta on the African coast for Gibraltar which, it is said, no longer possesses the same strategic value as formerly.

FEW CHANGES IN NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday)—A new cabinet has been constituted with a view to continuing the work of President Paes, and in which the majority of ministers retain the portfolios they held before his assassination. The cabinet is as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior, Mr. Tamagnini Barbosa.
Minister of Finance, Mr. Malheiro Reis.
Minister of War, Mr. Cortezal.
Minister of Marine, Mr. Souza Faro.
Minister of Justice, Mr. Alfonso Mello.
Minister of Commerce (ad interim) and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agevedo Neves.
Minister of Labor, Mr. Enrique Forbes Bessa.
Minister of Colonies, Mr. Baptista Coelho.
Minister of Instruction, Mr. Alfredo Tagalhaes.
Minister of Food, Mr. Cruz Aceveda.
Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Fernandez Oliveira.

MR. TROELSTRA'S VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that Mr. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, will arrive there on Wednesday with his wife, and later will probably go to Lausanne.

BUTTE WAR CHEST TO BE ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—The Butte and Silver County war chest will become a thing of the past on Dec. 31, 1918, having ended its usefulness in raising funds for the various war activities. The month of January, 1919, will be devoted to collecting delinquent pledges, and otherwise winding up the affairs of the war chest. Announcement has been made that funds remaining undistributed when the war chest is finally closed will be turned over to the American Red Cross.

All donors are relieved of further obligation upon paying up their pledges up to Dec. 31, it has been announced.

PEACE CONGRESS AS BASIS FOR LEAGUE

Viscount Grey Says Conference, by Continuing, Instead of Dissolving, Would Make Foundation for a League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—At the request of the research committee of the League of Nations Union, Viscount Grey of Falloden has written a preface to a pamphlet entitled "The Peace Conference," and after which is a reprint of two essays from the December number of The Round Table.

Lord Grey writes: "It is agreed, and President Wilson has expressed the opinion, that a League of Nations should be formed at the Peace Conference. If that conference separates without any practical step having been taken, an opportunity will have passed that may never recur till after some experience even more awful than that of this great war."

"But the first work of the Peace Conference must be to settle the terms of peace—a task sufficient to absorb and even to exhaust the energies of any conference. Is there not a danger that it may separate without having created a League of Nations? Will not the difficulty of creating such a league be most formidable? It will require a formal treaty offering many a point to criticism and objection."

"Is there not a danger that such a treaty may not be ratified subsequently by the parliaments of one or more of the great nations concerned, and, in particular, by the Senate of the United States?"

"To those who are rightly impressed by these difficulties, I would earnestly recommend a careful perusal of the following paper. It shows that it will not be necessary for the Peace Conference to create a League of Nations. 'The conference will in itself be the vital beginning of a league. All that is absolutely necessary is that it should not commit suicide, but keep itself alive by adjourning and leaving a permanent secretariat, instead of dissolving itself and destroying its machinery. This is not at all that is desirable; but it is all that is essential. A beginning that has in it vitality and power of growth is better than a more complete and attractive creation that has no life. One is a living thing, the other a piece of furniture.'"

"Two more points I would especially commend to careful and sympathetic attention. One is the possibility of applying the principle of trusteeship to those vast tracts, especially in Africa, where no independent national government of native inhabitants can be formed. The other is the emphasis and earnest advocacy of the part to be taken by the United States in helping to give effect to this principle of trusteeship, and in the council of the world. Without the United States, any council or League of Nations will soon be little better than the old concert of Europe, which was invariably spoilt by intrigues within it, and split into opposing groups."

"It has required the united effort of the Allies and the United States to win the war of right against wrong, and to make the peace. It will need the united and continuous, though peaceful action of all of them to maintain the peace. It would be as fatal to the future of the world for the United States to relapse into the old idea of strict isolation as it would be for any power to revive the German policy of separate conquest and domination."

"It is, I believe, in this spirit, and for this purpose, that the people of this country desire close and cordial relations with the United States. 'We think the people of the United States must be conscious of the great and beneficent influence they have exercised on the history of the world by the part they have taken in this war; and we cannot believe that they will let this influence abate or die.'"

London Press on League

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A dispatch from Paris to The Times regarding the preliminary peace negotiations says:

"Common sense is beginning to assert itself and the truth is being recognized. Unless a solid foundation for a League of Nations is laid at the outset in an agreement between the Allies themselves, it may be hard to attain and harder still to maintain."

PEACE CONFERENCE WILL DECIDE UPON THE GERMAN SHIPS

No Foundation for Reports of
Decision to Sink Warships nor
of Idea That Mr. Wilson Had
Intimated Acceptance of It

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.

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LONDON, England (Monday)—The reports which have been circulated in certain American journals to the effect that it has been decided to sink the surrendered German ships is, to put it in the mildest possible way, entirely premature. Certain Admiralty officials may be of opinion that such a course would be the easiest way of settling the matter, owing to the jealousies of many power centers, but this is a mere departmental view.

As a matter of fact, the question has not even been considered by the British Ministry. The colossal waste of steel alone involved, in a moment of such a crisis in the world's shortage of production, is a factor to be carefully considered. Indeed one critic has delivered himself of a humorous obituary dictum that such an idea could have originated only with the Steel Trust.

Nor is there any authority for the amazing statement that Mr. Wilson, in his interview in The Times, supported the sinking proposal and announced himself in favor of American and British equality on the high seas. Mr. Wilson's Times interview was a triumph of discretion and correctness. Not since W. T. Stead traveled to St. Petersburg to hear the Tsar say nothing in several columns, has so discreet an interview been published. Mr. Wilson did express, in the warmest possible way, his admiration for the achievements of the British Fleet, but he certainly never committed himself to an opinion on a question such as the future of the German Fleet, which, in due course, will come before the Peace Conference.

Mr. Wilson is a statesman. As for the supposed pronouncement on an Anglo-American sea policy, it may safely be disposed of by reciting the fact that President Wilson has not yet even met Mr. Lloyd George, though such a drawback may be incomprehensible to gentlemen who imagine that statesmen settle international questions in interviews in the press in preference to negotiating with the countries concerned.

What President Wilson did emphasize, was a very different thing. It was his realization of the fact that the geographical position of the United Kingdom has created a peculiar problem for it. One thing, however, the interview made particularly plain: that the President has given no countenance to the unfortunate paragraphs which have represented the United States as determined to contest the sea supremacy of the United Kingdom. He preferred to dwell on the passionate conviction with which the people of the United Kingdom and the United States have entertained the same conception of liberty and justice.

Empire Delegates Confer

British Dominions' Ministers in Conference on Peace League in London

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Dominions' ministers, besides attending the sittings of the Imperial War Conference during Christmas week, are also engaged in various consultations for the purpose of arriving at some general understanding on the attitude to be adopted on certain questions, such as indemnities and the League of Nations.

These questions have been remitted to special committees for inquiry and report.

A number of questions are also being considered by the Imperial Government in conjunction with the Dominions representatives, such as the release of shipping from war service, the pooling of the world's food supplies, transportation of Dominion troops, and reconstruction work in Northern France and Belgium.

Problems which are most nearly related to the forthcoming conference are the ultimate peace congresses are given the most urgent attention.

All dominions are in close and continual consultation with the Imperial Government on all questions involved in the settlement of peace terms, and each dominion is represented upon all conferences and committees dealing with matters in which its interests are concerned.

Officers Entertained Today

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Dominion and American officers are to be entertained on Christmas Day at a big gala performance at the Albert Hall, organized by Mr. Oscar Barrett, manager of the Empire Theatre. Many leading artists have promised their services. The transport difficulty, owing to the decision of the unions concerned not to run motor buses after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, has been overcome by the kindly action of the motor volunteer transport corps, who will convey the officers to the

Albert Hall and take them to their quarters again.
The Duke of Connaught will attend the festivity.
The New Zealand War Contingent Association has organized an entertainment for 500 men at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Canadian Troops Thanked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Colonial Minister has sent a telegram to the Governor-General of Canada expressing thanks and appreciation for the services of the Canadian troops, who, since the beginning of the war, have performed garrison duty at St. Lucia, British West Indies.

PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH ACTION

Germans Explain That Non-Fulfillment of Pledge Regarding Locomotives Is Due to Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that the German armistice commission reports that the French have occupied the Frankfurt suburb of Nied, and the commission has protested against the fact that, contrary to Marshal Foch's promises, the French commandant ordered the internment of all men who were not already resident before the war.

The commission states that the decree affects many railway officials and workmen in the central factory at Nied, which is the largest locomotive factory working for the Entente, and the measure therefore prevents Germany from fulfilling her pledge regarding delivery of locomotives.

Natives' Message to King

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony (Monday)—The South African Natives' Congress have adopted resolutions of loyalty to the King. The natives express the hope that during His Majesty's reign, fair and just treatment will be the lot of all races and nations, and that no discrimination of color or creed may exist.

German Officers Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony (Monday)—The steamer Field Marshal, requisitioned by the authorities, will, it is stated, proceed to Delagoa Bay and take on board all those German officers and men from East Africa, who surrendered after the armistice, and bring them to Europe.

The German commander, General von Lettow Vorbeck, may be among the number.
Boulogne to Cologne Train
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—On Dec. 20, the first through train was run from Boulogne to Cologne. The service is a military one, and in future the train will run daily.

Repatriation of Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PEKING, China (Monday)—The question of internment of Germans in China seems likely to be solved by their repatriation. Sufficient tonnage will, it is expected, be available for the purpose.

Postage for Alsace-Lorraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Secretary of the Post Office announces that correspondence is now transmissible through the French post office to Alsace-Lorraine, and may be posted in the ordinary way.

New Demarcation Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Budapest papers report that, following the Hungarian Government's failure to reach an agreement with the Czech military representative, the Entente high command has fixed a new demarcation line in Upper Hungary to which Czech troops may advance, and which it is reported will reach to within 30 kilometers of Budapest.

The Hungarian Government, however, declares it has not been officially notified of the arrangement, and, until it is so notified, it will take no cognizance of the new line.
SUSPENSION BRIDGE OPENED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The new suspension bridge across the Cumberland River, near the Old Hickory powder plant, at Edenwood, has been opened for service. This solid steel structure, which hangs 500 feet high in the air, is without central support, and is a type of bridge entirely new to the South.

MISSOURI SURVEY UNDER WAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A survey of the Ozark region of Missouri has been begun by the United States Reclamation service, to determine the amount of land available for agricultural purposes for returning soldiers and sailors. Information as to the unused lands in all parts of the State is also being collected.

GERMAN ADMIRALS DISMISSED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Berlin announces the dismissal of Admiral von Hippe, chief of the High Seas Fleet; Admiral Bachmann, chief of the Baltic Fleet, and Herr Heinke, chief director of the Kiel dockyards.

LONDON EAGERLY AWAITS ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON

(Continued from page one)

Queen Victoria. President and Mrs. Wilson will be accompanied by two aides-de-camp, a lady-in-waiting to Mrs. Wilson, and Admiral Grayson; and in order that the lady-in-waiting may be within easy reach of Mrs. Wilson's apartments, the room known as the staff dining-room has been placed at her disposal.

The program for the remainder of the President's visit remains, for the most part, as already cabled, except that, instead of a government banquet at Lancaster House, the President will be entertained at dinner by the Prime Minister in order that he may meet the Imperial Cabinet.

On the occasion of the Saturday visit to the Guildhall, the ceremony of presenting the address will be held in the Great Hall, instead of in the library, in order to enable a much larger company to attend.

As the shortness of the time and the holiday season rendered the holding of a large Guildhall banquet impracticable, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the President and Mrs. Wilson and a number of principal guests at the Mansion House after the ceremony.

As already cabled, Sunday's visit to Carlisle, which is the native town of the President's mother, will be of a private character, but the council proposes to confer the freedom of the city on its guest and the ceremony will be followed by a luncheon. The present minister of the church, of which President Wilson's grandfather was pastor, has invited the President to attend the service there on Sunday morning and address the congregation.

At Manchester, the President and Mrs. Wilson will be the guests of the Lord Mayor, and will occupy at the town hall a suite of rooms used by the Prime Minister on his recent visit. On Monday morning the Ship Canal will be visited, and afterwards there will be a public luncheon following the conferring of the freedom of the city upon the President at the town hall.

At 3 o'clock the presidential party will leave for London, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will dine privately with the King and Queen on Monday evening.

On Tuesday the President will leave Buckingham Palace at 9 o'clock to catch a train from Charing Cross at 9:15, and his departure will be marked with the same military and civic display as that which will distinguish his arrival. It had been hoped to arrange for the President to visit Oxford on his way back from Manchester to receive the honorary doctor's degree conferred upon him, but as the university is in vacation, the time did not permit of arranging for the ceremony, and the President has expressed a hope it may be still possible for him to visit Oxford for the purpose at a later date.

King of Italy Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The King of Italy and Prince of Piedmont, after visiting the Italian troops, have returned to Italy, accompanied by Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino.

President in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—On Monday morning, President Wilson being prevented by weather conditions from having his customary golf game, he and Mrs. Wilson went for a walk in the boulevards.

Christmas Day will be spent out of Paris at the American military headquarters. The President's post bag, during his stay in the French capital, has contained many petitions from American Roman Catholics, clerical and lay, calling his attention to Ireland and expressing a wish that the President will offer his aid in arriving at a solution of the Irish problems.

President's Program Today

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—President Wilson's Christmas Day activities begin at 1 o'clock in the morning, when he will leave Paris by train for Chaumont, being due to arrive at 7 o'clock. The distance between Chaumont and Langres will be covered in a motor car.

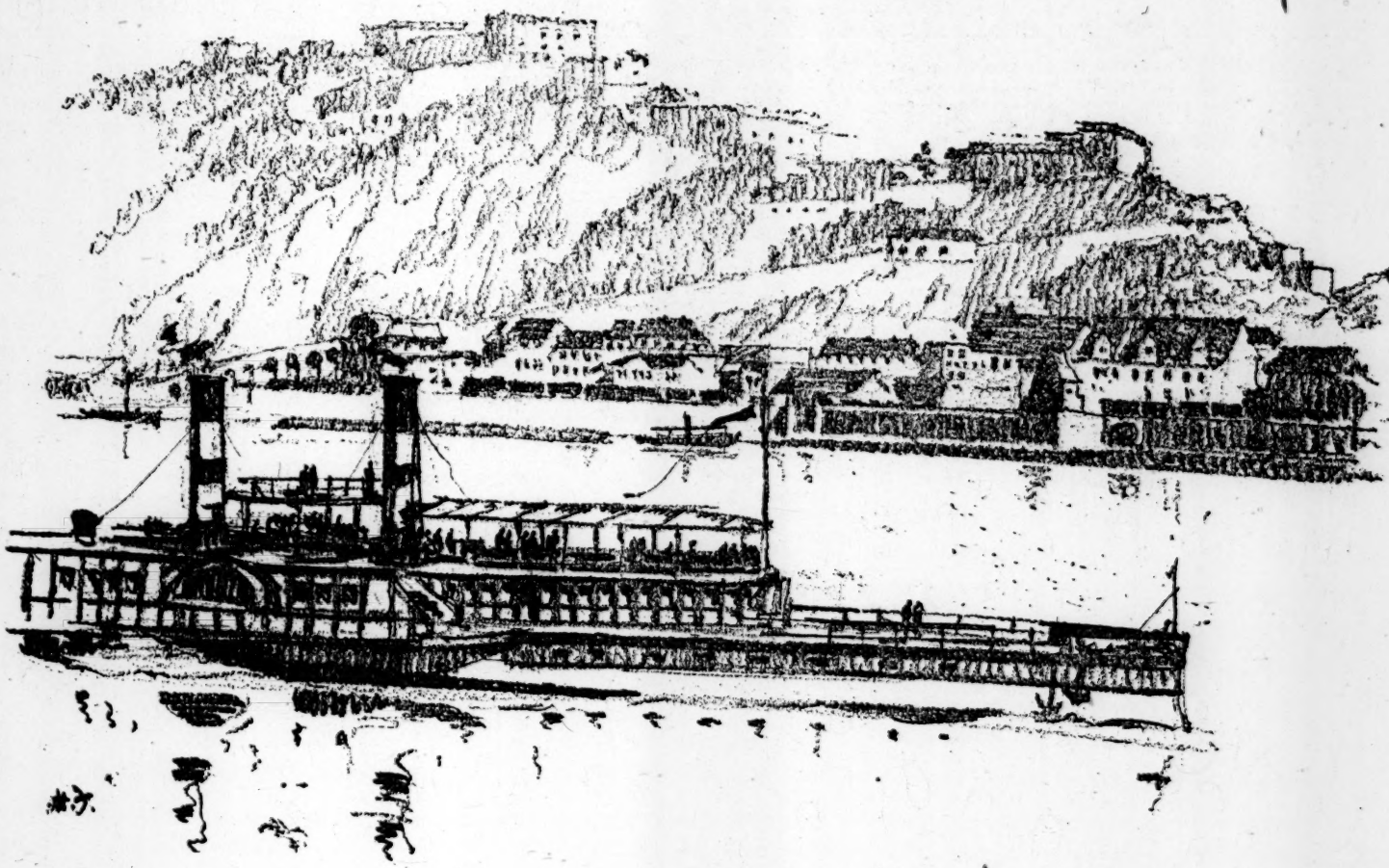
The review of the troops will be followed by a Christmas dinner partaken of with the American troops. The President will return to Paris the same day, having been accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Wilson.

Message to Lord Mayor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Lord Mayor of London yesterday received the following telegram from President Wilson:

"I feel greatly honored by the wish of the Corporation of London to present me an address of welcome on my approaching visit to England and to be their guest at a luncheon in the Guildhall on the occasion of the presentation of the address, and am very glad to accept their invitation for Saturday, Dec. 28.

"I shall look forward to the occasion with the greatest interest."
FARM PROGRESS IN GEORGIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Georgia—The annual report of T. G. Chastain, Fulton County agricultural agent, made to the federal Department of Agriculture recently, shows unprecedented activities along agricultural lines and in the production of hogs and cattle in Fulton County.



Coblentz

Rhine city, which is occupied by United States troops, and which is famous for the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

MORAL FOUNDATION OF NATION LEAGUE

Apparent Opposition Must Be Put an End To by Realization of Immense Responsibility of President Wilson's Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sufficient time has elapsed since recent attacks in the United States Senate upon President Wilson's international policies, and the proposal for a League of Nations as a necessary part of the peace settlement, to enable students of the world situation to make something like a comprehensive analysis of a problem that interests every individual in this and every other country.

As nearly as these students can determine there are two contending forces at work. One is under the banner of selfishness and the other, the one which will prevail, is under the banner of unselfishness. In the view of those who have made this classification, the necessity of a beginning or nucleus at least for a League of Nations, that will guarantee the future peace of the world and the prevention of a repetition by any nation of a crime such as that which the Central Powers committed against the race of men, is so obvious that all reactionary opposition to this league, or the employment of obstructive methods must proceed in the last analysis from selfishness, that is from some interest that is personal and individual as contrasted with the common weal.

Those who have advanced this thought go somewhat into detail by way of illustration, and declare that all right thinking on this subject will bring the same conclusion. For instance, they feel that the intersection of partisanship that goes to the length of threatening the amending of any treaty that includes a provision for a League of Nations arises from a self-seeking party interest. So also do they feel that all manifestations of Bolshevism are mere selfishness in its worst form. Again do they see that all efforts to entrap the President, whether an attempt to enmesh him in the Irish question or get him committed to some policy respecting the quarrel between the Vatican and the Quirinal are actuated primarily by a selfish interest. Even the pacifists, they declare, in their anxiety to secure peace at any price for the protection of their mere selves or their country regardless of the general interests of other countries, are actuated by selfishness.

Now, on the other hand, the unselfish, of whatever nation, it appears, want such a peace that all peoples, both small and great, may work out their destiny in tranquility, neither aggressive nor being aggressed upon. This fundamental has been voiced by Viscount Grey, by Mr. Balfour and by President Wilson. The latter is quoted as having said that all nations must come into the peace conference with unselfish purpose.

But extending the thought a little further, as it has been explained to The Christian Science Monitor, the people of this age have before them at this moment a problem so momentous that it is not considered strange that the masses do not comprehend the significance of some of the things that are happening. A world war of four years' duration, plotted and carried on by a conspiracy of a coterie of nations to bring all mankind into subjection to them and under their military yoke, has suddenly ended, not because the plotters saw the error of their ways but because they were exhausted and were unable to withstand the pressure brought against them. The will to conquer has not been stamped out of their consciousness. As the students of this situation see

it, the flood of evil let loose in Central Europe in 1914, which had been gathering through the centuries, has been stemmed, but it is still there to be held in check and rendered impotent by the moral force which the President spoke of recently, and which must be the foundation of a League of Nations. And as the President sees this league it is to represent no special interest or set of interests, but the common weal of humanity; in short, unselfishness.

In the light then of what is happening there are many who see in these closing days of the year many things quite characteristic of the last struggles of the powers of evil which happened to manifest themselves through the Central Empires and which have been brought low. They are seeking to accomplish more evil. They are seeking to do this by throwing obstacles in the way of the establishment of peace, goodness and tranquility on a permanent basis. They make use of the innocent as well as the designing. The impetuous statesman bursts out in a tirade that he thinks will tickle the fancy of his party men. Women who profess to represent the suffrage cause berate the President, who faced an obstinate Senate and pleaded for them, and publicly burn the books of him whose last appeal to a cold and unsympathetic Congress was for them. And as if this were not sufficient they display the red flag at a public assemblage and whisper significantly that great labor riots will break out in the United States within a month.

Those who appreciate something of the world responsibility that rests upon the President's shoulders have observed what the evident purpose is in all these manifestations, a purpose that is not necessarily known to the individuals who are used to make the play before the public. That purpose is to cause reports of these happenings and reactionary incidents cabled abroad and to belittle and discredit the man who by the force of events has been made the spokesman against the conditions that brought the world to its present chaos. They know that while the world cannot be made over in a day, or while unselfishness and evil cannot be banished by the stroke of a pen, a peace that will not include at least the beginning of a League of Nations will in effect be a return to the status quo ante bellum, and the forces of righteousness as represented by the armies of the Allies and the United States will be robbed of their victory. They feel that the future of the race is so delicately poised that the breath of opposition that seems to gather from many sources against the establishment of good on earth must be stopped by the realization among the masses that Woodrow Wilson, revealed, it may be by partisan opponents and deserted by many men of his own party, nevertheless is the instrumentality in this hour of a cause that will endure to the end. They agree, in brief, that the making of peace for all nations is something greater than the interests of any individual, any set of individuals or any political party.

SALE OF GERMAN RAIDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The German raider Seadler, which terrorized the Pacific in the early years of the war and which was finally wrecked on Mopeha Island, 200 miles west of Tahiti, was to be sold at auction in Auckland, New Zealand, on Dec. 16, according to information brought here by officers of a Canadian steamer. Formerly the Seadler was the American sailing ship Pass of Balma.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SACRAMENTO, California—With a view to bringing out a more perfect democracy and that Californians may not lose any of that spirit of cooperation developed during the war, Governor Stephens has issued a proclamation, declaring Dec. 27 "Community Day."

COBLENZ AND TROOPS OF OCCUPATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Coblentz message states that French troops have occupied the right bank of the Rhine and the town of Ems.

COBLENZ, Germany (Tuesday)—The American troops of occupation of the city of Coblentz and the adjacent Rhine territories are making ample preparations for spending a cheerful Christmas. Gifts for the soldiers have poured in from the United States, and through various organizations.

On Saturday and Sunday General Pershing was in the Coblentz district, and visited the three divisional headquarters within the bridgehead. Returning to Coblentz on Sunday morning, he left for France by special train. Telephone and telegraph wires on the train enabled the staff to connect with Chaumont and Paris regarding army affairs.

AIRPLANE EN ROUTE FOR INDIA IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Handley-Page aeroplane which recently left England for India, has arrived in Egypt. Unfavorable weather conditions on the route intended caused the machine to fly by way of Malta and Sicily, stopping the night at each island.

ALLEGED PLANS OF BRITISH AIR MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Echo de Paris, which is responsible for the announcement that a conference on air navigation is to take place in Paris at the beginning of the New Year between the allied powers, publishes an appreciation of the initiative shown by Great Britain in long distance flights. The plans of the British Air Ministry, says the paper, make an enterprising outlook, and great preparations are well known to be in hand, but what principally compels our admiration is the promptness with which it puts its plans into execution.

The policy of the British Government has been perfectly well defined and totally undisguised. It aims, in agreement with Great Britain's allies, at profiting by the circumscription of German aviation, so as to capture the main air routes of the world. Directly the armistice was signed, Great Britain, encouraged by the position of her colonies, started immediately to grapple with the task. The Handley-Page bombing machine,

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BOLSHEVIST REPLY TO COUNT CZERNIN

Leon Trotzky Says Count Czernin Was Tool of Germans and Denies Latter's Assertion That He Differed From Them

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Admiralty issues, per wireless press, a report transmitted through the Moscow Government's wireless stations, of a statement issued by Trotzky regarding Count Czernin's recent speech concerning the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, as quoted in a Berlin message to the Berlingski Tidende.

"Count Czernin," Trotzky writes, "insists now very strongly upon the difference between von Kuehlmann's policy and his own. We have actually noticed some difference between them, but this difference was due simply to the fact that von Kuehlmann commanded and Count Czernin obeyed. It would be still more correct to say that General Hoffmann gave the orders to von Kuehlmann and von Kuehlmann conveyed them to Count Czernin."

"Count Czernin now discloses his conviction that it was necessary that Poland, Lithuania and Courland should themselves determine their future government. I can say that in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, Count Czernin in no way displayed this conviction."

"When General Hoffmann wanted to express, in a specially cynical form, contempt of the victory for the right of self-determination of peoples, von Kuehlmann charged Count Czernin with this task, and Count Czernin carried it out."

"As to the special specific propositions supposed to have been made by Count Czernin, and to have miscarried owing to my opposition, it is really not worth while to waste words on this subject. No propositions differing from those of von Kuehlmann were made by Count Czernin, either during the official sessions of the conferences or during the few private conversations he had with me. The shorthand reports of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations will be published soon. Moreover, acts have more value than words. The Austro-Hungarian troops, like the German troops, invaded the Ukraine and oppressed Elisavetgrad, Nikolayev and Odessa. It is true that they are hastily evacuating the territory, but that is not due to Count Czernin."

Bolsheviki in Esthonia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—The official Esthonian communiqué states that the Bolsheviki have taken Dorpat and the Esthonian troops are retreating on the Wessenberg front. The German troops are marching towards Felden, on their way to Riga.

Bolshevist Envoys in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Berlin message to the Social Democrats announces the arrival of a deputation from the Soviet Government at Moscow with Mr. Radek at its head.

NAVY REVIEW TO BEGIN THURSDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—The first act in the great naval review here on Thursday morning will take place on the preceding night, when the yacht Mayflower, with Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and members of the Cabinet and other distinguished personages aboard, is due to arrive in port.

The program now is for the United States fleet which has been operating in European waters to appear at Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, pass through the Narrows, and be reviewed before the Statue of Liberty, where the Secretary's yacht will be anchored.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

A Request

On account of the immense volume of business during the remaining days of December, because of our Great Annual Mark-Down Sale at this season of the year and the beginning of the January White Sales, we request our patrons not to ask us to exchange purchases made before December 25 until after January 1. This will insure more prompt and better service.

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CANADA AROUSED
OVER BOLSHEVIKIUnderground Appeal Made to
Aliens in Montreal—Struggle
in Industries Calls for Both
Wise and Bold Statesmanship

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 24.

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The chief Canadian centers for the distribution of the extremist and revolutionary literature published by the Bolsheviks appear to be at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. With a view of substantiating the reports concerning this propaganda, the correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor in those two cities recently conducted inquiries, and their reports were submitted, for verification, to C. H. Cahan, the director of the Department of Public Safety. Upon reading these reports the director stated:

"I have read the report of your correspondent at Montreal and Toronto with regard to the activity of those who advocate a socialistic and revolutionary program. I do not think that your Montreal correspondent exaggerates the conditions prevailing there but in my opinion conditions are equally as menacing, in proportion to population, in Toronto and in several other towns of Ontario, particularly in the mining districts of northern Ontario, in Winnipeg, in certain districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, while Vancouver, British Columbia, is a center of socialistic activity."

The report from The Christian Science Monitor correspondent at Montreal to which Mr. Cahan refers is as follows:

After all the repressive measures directed against the Socialists in the city and district of Montreal during the four years of the war, there is ample warrant in saying that socialism is considerable of an entity today in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Not only is that the case, but the type of socialism now prevailing is more thorough-going than the Utopian variety preached here in former days. It has ceased to be political and has become industrial. "Direct Action" is now the marching order of the movement. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Bolshevik idea has made a powerful appeal to the imagination of the younger men and women of the alien element in this part of Canada, and in underground fashion the movement is spreading rapidly among them. The industrial chiefs of the city are only too well aware of the menace.

The Socialist organizations in operation in Montreal and elsewhere in the Province of Quebec are the Social Democratic Party of Canada and the Socialist Party of Canada. The former has been in the ascendant for a long time past, while the latter is now a mere "rump," consisting only of a few "intellectuals," with little or no following. The I. W. W. has never taken root as an organization in Montreal. William D. Haywood visited the city some years ago and looked over the ground, as a possible center for I. W. W. propaganda; but apparently he was disappointed with things as he found them, for in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent at the time he expressed the opinion that Montreal was "a very good and very conservative old town." Stray members of his order have drifted into Montreal since, but have not been more successful than their chief in gaining a foothold.

Montreal has been a center of socialism for a long period. Twenty-five years ago, there was a fair-sized movement, composed mainly of Englishmen and Scotsmen, with an occasional Irishman or American, but hardly ever a native-born Canadian. The absence of the native Canadian is still a marked feature in the organized movement. Karl Marx was the great authority of the early movement, and the more serious reader his "Capital" in translation, while Robert Blatchford was the popular advocate, and thousands of copies of his "Merrie England" were circulated. With the great influx of workmen from continental Europe (mostly Jews from Russia, Germany, Austria, and Rumania) a sweeping change took place. The English-speaking movement was superseded and Jewish leaders came to the front. That was about 15 years ago, and ever since then the Socialist movement in Montreal has been very largely a Jewish, or at least a European movement. In intellectual and oratorical ability its leaders are not wanting, and their socialism is of the hardest and most materialistic type, intolerant of anything thought to be of a mere reformist or ameliorative character.

The program they urged up to the beginning of the war was simple and utopian. It was, in substance: "Down with capitalism, up with socialism! Elect your own candidates everywhere, capture the machinery of state, and lo, the revolution is accomplished!"

Since the war, the whole movement has undergone a transformation. The Social Democratic Party of Canada met the displeasure of the authorities, because of anti-patriotic, if not actually pro-German activities. It became necessary on the part of the Dominion Government to treat its members as enemies of the state. Their meetings fell under the ban, and public opinion compelled a suspension of all open propaganda. Thereupon the Socialists apparently determined to ignore the state; and at the present moment it may be said that their movement is in process of becoming a syndicalist or

Bolshevik one. The battle, it is declared, is to be fought out in the workshops and not in the parliaments or legislatures.

National boundaries now count for nothing, and events in Russia, Germany and Austria are followed with a closeness that is amazing. Recent events in Europe have given a tremendous impetus to the cause, which, it is to be borne in mind, is far wider than any organized Socialist movement. Most of its proceedings are carried on in languages unknown to Canadians proper.

In the course of an investigation, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has interviewed many Socialists, some of them "old-timers" well-known in the movement in Montreal, and the unanimity of their testimony is very striking. In brief, they do not hesitate to declare that a world-wide revolution is impending; that the United States and Canada are about to experience its effects. Discounting a great deal of what is declared by the Socialists to be impending, it is practically certain that some important underground movement is now under way, and that the revolutionaries in this part of Canada are working in cooperation, perhaps in absolute coordination, with the revolutionaries in continental Europe.

A composite declaration on the part of a score of revolutionaries, who did not know they were speaking for publication and were unaware of the fact, is thus: "The revolution is coming—coming all over the world, and coming right here in Montreal. It is coming so fast that nothing can stop it now. Propaganda? We don't need to make any propaganda. The revolution is making itself. Montreal is not an isolated spot on the map, to be overlooked by a world-wide movement. We are right in the path of the whirlwind, and that whirlwind is now moving swiftly in our direction."

"Make no mistake about it, workmen's councils are in process of formation all over America, and we are not asleep in Montreal! The time for action here is not yet; but it is not far off. When it comes, the right men will step into the ring. What about the state, you ask. We are the state. Potentially all power is ours. Actually we are about to take it. All over the world, the workers are grasping the idea that every man, woman and child has a right to the right to life is the first claim upon industry. Capitalists as a class recognize no principle but profit and worship no god but the dollar. Their day is swiftly passing."

"Autocracy in politics has gone by the board. Autocracy in industry will go next. The Tsars and the Kaisers have fallen from their thrones. The capitalist Tsars, Kaisers and junkers all over the world will get notice to quit next. Let them abdicate. Now is their chance. If they do not step down voluntarily, it will then become necessary for us to throw them out. We don't care how they go. But go they must! The future is ours!"

That is an actual transcript of talk heard on the main streets of Montreal, and the speakers were all of them well-educated and well-dressed men.

Apart from any revolutionary movement, it has to be said that a great change is evident in the ranks of labor in general, men and women alike, British-Canadians and native Canadians included. There is deep feeling over the great increase in the cost of living and at what is, rightly or wrongly, considered to be the government's failure to meet the situation. Altogether the situation as far as it can be judged from what is going on in Montreal, is one calling for wise but bold statesmanship; for economic changes and readjustments of a far-reaching character, add, above all, for the absence of anything of the nature of bourgeois reaction or repression on the part of the state in its treatment of labor's legitimate aspirations toward a higher life.

KNOWLEDGE, THE GREAT ASSET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the one hundred and sixty-fifth session of the Royal Society of Arts the chairman of the council, Mr. Alan A. Campbell Swinton, F. R. S., in an address on "Science and the Future," said that undoubtedly the war had been responsible for an enormous amount of destruction of capital, but when those losses were estimated it was not usually borne in mind that capital did not merely consist of gold and silver, bricks and mortar, furniture and fittings, or even of railways, steamships and machinery, but that the main capital of the modern world consisted of scientific knowledge. The reconstruction of the material things now temporarily destroyed would take only a very small fraction of the labor and time expended when men learned how to bring those things about. When we compiled estimates of losses due to the war we must not forget that our greatest asset, the vast store of knowledge that had been gathered together, was still intact. In the future, if the industries of this country were to flourish in the face of the world's competition, it was above all things necessary that research should play a greater part in them than it had in the past. The modern world had no room for antiquated and unscientific methods.

KAISER'S NUMEROUS ESTATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Twenty million marks are given, on the authority of the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, as the Kaiser's private fortune. It is mostly deposited at 4½ per cent in various banks, and nets him an annual income of 900,000 marks. The money consists principally of savings made by Frederick William III, which in 1840 was calculated at about 15,000,000 marks. At the close of the Franco-Prussian War, William I received 4,500,000 marks as a kind of war bonus, and forming undoubtedly a portion of the French war indemnity.

HOW TO READ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

All the world's a reader, but how does he read? If for relaxation, the selection of subjects or the method of reading are unimportant; but at some point his reading must take on seriousness, and then both require careful consideration.

As for selection, personal taste and requirements must guide. In general, as Plutarch tells us, "We ought to regard books as we do sweetmeats, not wholly to aim at the pleasantest, but chiefly to respect the wholesomest; not forbidding either, but approving the latter most." Whatever we select, it is likely to express our personality as infallibly as in the selection of our friends. For the book possesses greater personality than any other inanimate object of our daily life. "I have friends," says Petrarch, "whose society is extremely agreeable to me; they are of all ages, and of every country. . . they are always at my service, and I admit them to my company and dismiss them from it whenever I please. They are never troublesome, but immediately answer every question I ask them. Some relate to me the events of past ages, while others reveal to me the secrets of nature. Some teach me how to live. . . Some by their vivacity, drive away my cares and exhilarate my spirits, while others give fortitude to my mind, and teach me the important lesson how to restrain my desires and depend wholly on myself."

We should learn to form our own conclusions as to the value of any book to ourselves. "There are many books," says Richardson, "which are good in themselves, and yet not good at all times for all readers. No book, indeed, is of universal value and appropriateness. . . The individual must always dare to remember that he has his own legitimate tastes and wants, and that it is not only proper to follow them, but highly improper to permit them to be overruled by the taste and wants of others."

It being certain that in our selection we shall choose those titles which will supplement the shortcomings of our other education, and strengthen the weaknesses which we know to exist in our intellectual armor (else why should we make the selection?), the question naturally arises as to the ultimate purpose for which we read. "Read not to contradict and confute," cautions Bacon, "nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention."

Montaigne frankly admitted that reading to him was his surest remedy for anxiety. "To divert myself from a troublesome fancy," he said, "it is to run to my Books; they presently fix me to them, and drive the other out of my Thoughts; and do not mutiny to see that I have only recourse to them for want of other more real, natural, and lively Conveniences. They always receive me with the same Kindness."

There is a general feeling on the part of those to whom reading is a fixed and abiding habit, that skipping is an evidence of a careless mind, and yet Bacon, in the extract just quoted, advises in favor of this custom. Nor is he the only one. Richardson, whose charming essay on the "Choice of Books" is a safe guide and a constant inspiration, declares, "It is right for one to neglect entirely, or to slip through, pages which another should study again and again. Let each reader ask himself: Why am I reading this? What service will it be to me? Am I neglecting something which would be more beneficial? Here, as in every other question involved in the choice of books, the golden key to knowledge, a key that will only fit its proper doors, is purpose."

Hamerton, also, insists that "the art of reading is to skip judiciously. Whole libraries may be skipped in these days . . . and even of the books we decide to read, there are almost always large portions which do not concern us, and which we are sure to forget the day after we have read them. The art is to skip all that does not concern us, whilst missing nothing that we really need. No external guidance can teach us this, for nobody but ourselves can guess what the needs of our intellect may be."

For the Gentle Reader who is rejoicing in the license which these quotations give him, let me emphasize the words, "missing nothing that we really need." This is the test of the reader who has the right to skip. Indiscriminate gymnastics of the eye upon the printed page convey no lasting impressions, but the intelligent selection of what is of value to the reader is an art in itself, well worth the labor of mastery.

In reading, few people realize the importance of being uninterrupted, and by the same token, the unpardonable thoughtlessness of interrupting. This same Hamerton, whom we have already quoted, refers to this in his

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"Intellectual Life": "Suppose a reader perfectly absorbed in his author," he remarks, "an author belonging very likely to another age and another civilization entirely different from ours. Suppose that you are reading the Defense of Socrates in Plato, and have the whole scene before you in a picture. . . you are just beginning the splendid paragraph where Socrates condemns himself to maintain silence in the Pythium, and if you can only be safe from interruption till it is finished, you will have one of those minutes of noble pleasure which are the rewards of intellectual toil; but if you are . . . rudely awakened from your dream, and suddenly brought back into the common world, the loss intellectually is greater than anyone who had not suffered from it could imagine. People think that an interruption is merely the unhooking of an electric chain, and that the current will flow, when the chain is hooked on again, just as it did before. To the intellectual and imaginative student an interruption is not that; it is the destruction of a picture."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

A Medical View of Masks
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In connection with the epidemic of influenza, to which has been prefixed the adjective "Spanish," in order, probably, to emphasize its importance and to add to its danger, and which has been rife on this continent for the past three months, there are a few features which stand out in bold relief:

Firstly, the medical fraternity, of which the writer is an active member, having personally attended several hundred cases of influenza during this epidemic, informed the public that the cause of this plague,—as plague it certainly has been,—was a germ or microbe; but this germ, however, if it really does exist, is so infinitesimally small that even the keen-eyed bacteriologists, aided by the most powerful microscopes, have not been able to isolate it. May we not, therefore, conclude that this infinitesimal germ, at least for the present, is suppositional, too?

Secondly, the same medical fraternity has given to this same infinitesimal, suppositional germ great power, power dreadful and death-producing.

Thirdly, this fraternity warned the public to take every so-called scientific means, tangible and imaginary, to escape and to ward off attacks of this infinitesimal, suppositional, and dreadful germ. Chief among the devices devised is the mask, the wearing of which by the afflicted and unaffected would insure immunity to the latter. Now the mask is usually made of gauze, which is probably the flimsiest and most open fabric which is manufactured, the apertures of which are visible even to the naked eye, no microscope being needed. Some physicians advise the immersing of the mask from time to time in antiseptic solutions of bi-chloride of mercury, or carbolic acid, or lysol, or hydrogen peroxide, which solutions cannot and do not saturate the apertures through which this infinitesimal, suppositional, powerful, and dreadful germ can pass without being seen or molested,—more easily than the common fly flies through the open window on a mid-summer's day. Not only is the wearing of the mask absolutely absurd and idiotic as a means of prevention, but from another medical viewpoint it is a menace, as it interferes with the normal breathing of the person who wears it, and consequently lessens his or her efficiency.

Fourthly, some of my confrères have advised the healthy and the strong to be inoculated or vaccinated with serum or vaccine, as a prophylactic measure against the attack of this infinitesimal, suppositional, powerful, and dreadful germ, while their knowledge of the potency or value of either procedure is on a par with their wisdom regarding the mask. That the medical profession has done much to create this unfortunate and deplorable propaganda, thus filling the masses with fear, instead of courage, thereby producing a condition of weakness instead of strength to combat the disease, and the press has abetted the same by scattering the seeds from Dan to Beersheba, is the regrettable conviction of one who has been and still is a practicing physician for over thirty-five years.

M. D.
Boston, Massachusetts, Dec. 23, 1918.

ATLANTA GAINS IN POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The population of Atlanta is now approximately 242,000, a gain of 2000 over last year, according to data collected by the Atlanta City Directory Company.

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KUT PRISONERS'
MARCH TO THE SEAPlaces of Internment Were Primitive
but Turks Calmly Claimed
That Officers Were Located in
Finest Sites in Asia Minor

Previous articles upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 23 and 24.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Continuing their report on the treatment by Turkey of British prisoners in Asia Minor, after their long and cruel march from Kut-el-Amara, the Parliamentary Committee stated that the Turkish Government had announced that in its zeal for the comfort of the British officers in its hands the finest situations in Asia Minor have been chosen for their internment. No doubt that if a prisoner of war were in the position of a summer tourist in peacetime this consideration would be admirable. Yozgad, Kastamuni, Afion-Kara-Hissar, Gediz, are places of interest and beauty; the mountain scenery of Central Anatolia is very striking. Unfortunately this attractive landscape is buried deep in snow throughout the winter; the places named being from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea-level; communication with the outer world (Afion alone is on the railway) becomes difficult or almost impossible; and the picturesque towns, with their streams and valleys and medieval citadels, have none but the most primitive provision against the rigor of the season. This would be so even in the time of peace. The difficulties of life under such conditions in war time can hardly be imagined—difficulties partly due to the general scarcity of necessities, but also much aggravated by Turkish incompetence and disorganization. With each winter the officers have had to face the prospect of something like famine and destitution, well knowing that they must rely entirely on their own hampered efforts, if they were to get through.

In writing of them one must, in fact, put aside all idea that the care of prisoners is the business of their captors. In Turkey it has amounted to this—that British officers had been sent to live in places where they had to pay for practically everything they needed beyond bare housing, and sometimes even for this. Prices of food and fuel had risen to eight and ten times the figure of three years ago; and on the other hand the true rate of money exchange had been refused since the end of 1917, so that prisoners received for a pound sterling less than two-thirds of its current value in Turkish money. The situation differed in detail in the various camps, but broadly speaking the predicament was the same for all. It had been met by the British officers with determined and businesslike forethought, with extraordinary ingenuity in resource, and above all with unshaken good spirit.

The difficulty was least at Broussa, with its lowland climate and its easy accessibility from Constantinople. The officers interned there, British and Indian, led what was practically a life, but for the periodic roll-call and for certain rules with regard to their circulation outside. They were lodged in two houses, formerly hotels, one of which had a wide terraced garden in front, sloping to the town street. The surroundings were somewhat mean and squalid, but there were opportunities for exercise further afield. The Indians, both officers and other ranks—of the latter there was a small camp at Broussa, installed in a Greek school—could go freely and as they liked; the British must be accompanied outside by a Turkish soldier. A limited zone was originally prescribed for walks beyond the town. Information about Broussa is not very full, but it is known that a new commandant took charge early in 1918, and that he was regarded by the officers as the best they had had.

After Broussa the most conveniently placed camp, so far as officers were concerned, was Afion-Kara-Hissar, though its direct communication with the capital by railway did not save the prisoners from severe privation in the winter of 1917-18. The few things there were to be bought then at prohibitive cost. Afion was one of the earliest formed prison camps in Turkey. In the spring of 1918 there were 100 British officers here, and 120 Russians. This was too large a number for the accommodation, and still more for the resources of the town.

Yozgad, a town of some twenty thousand inhabitants, perched at the head of a rocky valley in the mountainous heart of the country, and five days' journey from the nearest point on the railway (Angora), was the most isolated of the officers' camps. It was started in the summer of 1918 for about 100 officers (all British) with a complement of orderlies. They were lodged in a group of detached houses, picturesquely placed on the steep side of a hill, which is dotted with other buildings and tall poplars. Life here might perhaps be as good as a prisoner's life may, if it were not that on any terms it is almost impossible, so acute is the scarcity of all kinds of supply. The commandant was a Turk of the old school—polite, honest and silent; his merit was warmly recognized by the officers in his charge. They lived under a reasonable rule which gave opportunities for constant exercise and a considerable amount of local liberty.

Kastamuni, another small Alpine town of the same sort, but even more inaccessible in the winter snows, would have meant equal or greater hardship if the officers' camp there had been kept open for another winter, instead of being closed in September, 1917. British officers were first sent there in July, 1916, and eventually numbered about 200. They were placed in a row of empty houses on the edge of the town and as usual had to make them inhabitable entirely at their own charges. The first commandant, by name Tewfik Bey, seizing the favorable chance, exacted rent for the houses (which belonged to the government) and arranged a contract for the officers' meals at a local restaurant, with a commission for himself from the proprietor. The officers soon decided to cater for themselves, in spite of natural opposition from Tewfik, and were gradually able to improve the equipment and sanitation of their houses. In the course of the winter a colonel arrived from Constantinople to inspect the camp. Tewfik, found to be still handling his share of the available profits, was dismissed; and Fattah Bey, a man of correct and kindly behavior, was appointed in his place.

Their destination was changed to Changri, where a new prisoners' camp was to be inaugurated. This at once destroyed any hope of an improvement in their situation, for all the officers could remember Changri as a place of halt on the rocky, 100-mile march from Angora, the nearest railway head to Kastamuni. When they now came there again they found their new quarters to be a large empty barrack, very recently and obviously used, including the upstairs rooms, as promiscuous stabling for farmyard animals of all kinds.

When the officers from Changri reached Gediz in December (after a march lasting many days) they found little that came up to their expectations beyond the unaccustomed liberty of the life. It was very new to them to be able to come and go, as they now could, free from any kind of surveillance; and it may be imagined that this at least was acceptable. Discomfort and inconvenience were still considerable; but it was a diversion to find themselves sharing in the native life of the place, to sit and talk with the local worthies in their shops. Not all the country folk were thus friendly; the officers might sometimes be reminded that they were enemies and prisoners by being pelted with stones or set upon by dogs; and at times the easy discipline of the place was drawn tighter. But on the whole the relations with the Turks seem to have been satisfactory; indeed it is noted that the commandant preferred the officers to wear uniform, that they might be recognized and respected on their walks.

It will be gathered from the above how difficult must have been the task of the neutral diplomatists representing British interests, and therefore charged with the protection of British prisoners in Turkey. Indeed it is impossible to appreciate too highly the services of the United States Ambassadors, Mr. Morgenthau and his successor, Mr. Elkus, whose work was continued by M. de Willebois, the Netherlands Minister, after the United States had entered the war. They have been unceasing in devotion to the welfare of the prisoners, and have never failed to add the weight of their personal influence to the unending succession of proposals, protests and menaces addressed through them to the Turkish Government, on behalf of the Prisoners of War Department.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS
WITHOUT AID IS SEENSir William M. Ramsay Says
Establishment Will Be Brought
About Readily if Rulers and
Diplomatists Leave It Alone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Let alone by rulers and diplomatists the establishment of a League of Nations will be automatically and naturally brought about, in the opinion of Sir William M. Ramsay of Edinburgh, Scotland, a historian of the early church, whose plans for the excavation of ancient Antioch will probably be carried out next year. In a letter to the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, he writes as follows:

"The one thing that can interrupt this process would be the attempt to do it by law or treaty and to intrude the handiwork of man into the work. It would be a profound blunder on the part of diplomatists and governors and premiers and presidents to try to better the process which is going on by directing it into different channels. It is working itself out in its own way, and the remarkable thing is that it is due to the efforts of Germany to destroy it and to eliminate all free action of peoples from the stage of the greater history."

"This is the one anxiety that remains in my mind, that there may be some great man who will try to run the business on his own lines. The great premiers and kings have been the great offenders in history. But I am hopeful that your President, who has hitherto shown very skillfully the power of waiting on and gradually deciding the decision and action of the people, will carry out this same process to the end, and will not substitute diplomacy for nature. Such power has been placed in his hands as has never been in the hands of any human being since the world began. It must be fully conceded that he has used it well, that he waited until the time when action would be most effective, and he has thrown the whole energy of that power he controls into the struggle."

"There can be no doubt that by unanimous consent he will be appointed president of the congress which will rectify the conditions of future history. It makes one feel that the war, with all its suffering and horror, is resulting in the creation of a new condition of things which will be happier and better, and that the sacrifice of many millions of casualties made by the Kaiser for his own aggrandizement, and by the Germans for their own aggrandizement—they were all in the same boat and all rowing their strongest—will work out to a totally different end, the very opposite of what they thought or desired."

"Every one speaks in the most extraordinarily high terms of the American soldiers. They have turned out to be a standard of excellence, which was incredible a year ago, which justifies democracy and freedom and proves that in the last resort the free man is the better soldier when he gets warning and the chance of preparing. I have heard Australian soldiers say that they always like to have a Scottish regiment next to them, because they could be certain that it would never go back. I believe that now they would with equal confidence say that they preferred either a Scottish or an American regiment."

"The American shipbuilding has also proved to be on a colossal and unbelievable scale, but up to the present time, on the other hand, the aeroplane work has been a disappointment except in so far as it concerns the men themselves. These are perfect, but the machines have not yet come up to the standard that is required, the truth being that in America they have no idea of the excellence and methods by which excellence had been obtained during the years of the war in the airplane construction. I hear since this was dictated that there is a squadron of airplanes with Liberty motors doing very well in the Independent Air Force under our General Trenchard (a good man)."

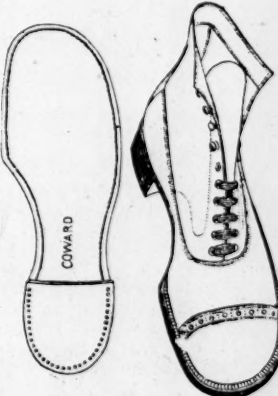
The letter was dated Oct. 5.

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EARLY PROFITS OF PACKERS REVEALED

Record of Dividend Payments by Swift & Co. in First Three Years Shown to Have Been 150 Per Cent of Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Of the early financial development of the great American meat packers, there appears to be little record here, at the seat of the packing industry, in their early history, the packers, being closely owned within the original families of the founders for the most part, did not, it seems, see much need of reporting their fiscal operations to the public. The tremendous size to which the leading companies have grown, together with the profits they have recorded, make the chronicle of their beginnings an important subject, even though a rather obscure one. Consequently this bureau was recently interested, when running through the old files of a financial periodical of this city, to find there noted, for a few issues, the record of the first years of the greatest of the meat packers.

No attempt has been made to single out one particular packer for attention. The record is probably largely typical of the earnings and advance of the other packers who have come down as the leaders of the industry. The fact simply is that of the early dividends of the other packers there was no record at all in this financial file, or in the other manuals inquired into by the bureau for this very point.

Perhaps the reason why this packing house was reported on to the extent of dividends was because its stock was held by some others outside the family, and that therefore it had more of a public interest. This also may be the reason for its being the first to make public a balance sheet, if the files referred to were up to date at the time, and they might be expected to be.

With this brief introduction out of the way, it may be said that the Investors Supplement of the Economist, Chicago, Illinois, reported in its first publication, May 8, 1897, on the financial beginning of Swift & Co. "The company," it relates, "was organized in April, 1885, succeeding to the packing business heretofore carried on by G. F. Swift, who came to Chicago in 1874 and engaged in the packing business a few years later."

"From April 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1886," continues this record, "the capital stock stood at \$300,000; but the amount actually paid in was \$540,000. During this period Mr. G. F. Swift furnished the company with working capital at 6 per cent per annum."

The first dividend, it may be said by way of parenthesis, was one of 6 per cent, paid on Jan. 21, 1886, amounting to \$18,000. This information is obtainable from a chart of the first 42 dividends accompanying the text quoted from.

"Dividend No. 2," the Investors Supplement of the Economist continues, "paid Oct. 11, 1886, amounted to \$913,074.27, consisting of the dividend shown above (that is, on the chart, this dividend being \$673,074.27) and the \$240,000 surplus capital returned to the stockholders. All of the above dividends were paid in cash. The company has declared no stock dividends."

Dividends No. 1 and No. 2 of Swift & Co., the chart states, amounted to \$691,074.23, or 230 per cent, on the capitalization of \$300,000, and in addition, the surplus capital of \$240,000 was returned to stockholders. This covered the period from the organization of the company on April 1, 1885, to Oct. 11, 1886.

Some six weeks after the declaration of dividend No. 2, the capital stock was increased tenfold, namely to \$3,000,000. This took place on Dec. 1, 1886. The third dividend was paid on May 2, 1887. It was a dividend of 5 per cent, or \$150,000. Had this dividend been computed against the original capitalization of a year before, it would have constituted a 50 per cent dividend. The fourth dividend, declared six months later, on Dec. 29, 1887, was for 7 per cent, or \$210,000, and the third and last dividend under this capitalization, one of 15 per cent, or \$450,000, was declared on May 31, 1888. Within a little over three years after the company started, it thus declared as a 15 per cent dividend what would have amounted to 150 per cent on the original nominal capitalization.

The total of these three dividends at the \$3,000,000 capitalization, the second step in the growth of the capital to its present \$150,000,000 capital stock issue, amounted to 27 per cent. From Oct. 12, 1886, to May 31, 1888, the company declared dividends of \$810,000.

The second increase in capital stock came on June 1, 1888, when it was enlarged to \$5,000,000. The next advance came 2½ years later. When it was made, the dividends paid within this interval amounted exactly to the size of the stock increase, namely \$2,500,000.

The first five dividends of the company have been chronicled. The next nine were of 2 per cent each on the \$5,000,000 capitalization, or \$100,000 each. These were declared on July 16, 1888; Nov. 5, 1888; Jan. 14, 1889; March 25, 1889; July 29, 1889; Nov. 4, 1889; Jan. 20, 1890; April 21, 1890, and June 30, 1890. On Aug. 4, 1890, the fifteenth dividend was declared. It was one of 32 per cent, or \$1,600,000. The total return to stockholders from June 1, 1888, to Aug. 4, 1890, was 50 per cent on the \$5,000,000 capitalization, or \$2,500,000, the Economist reports.

A week later the capital stock was increased to \$7,500,000, marking the third enlargement. The policy of small dividends quarterly, followed after several years by a large dividend and another increase in the capital stock, was again pursued. Eleven 2 per cent dividends, each amounting to

\$150,000, were declared on these dates: Sept. 29, 1890; Jan. 12, 1891; April 6, 1891; July 13, 1891; Oct. 5, 1891; Jan. 4, 1892; April 4, 1892; July 5, 1892; Oct. 3, 1892; Jan. 3, 1893, and April 3, 1893. On April 17, two weeks later, the twenty-seventh dividend was declared, being one of 23 per cent, and amounting to \$1,725,000. The total percentage in dividends, the Economist finds in its chart, for the period from Aug. 5, 1890, to April 17, 1893, was 45 per cent, and the amount of these dividends was \$3,375,000.

Evidence Examined

Department of Justice Reviewing Chicago Packer Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The United States Department of Justice is having an examination made here of the evidence collected by the Federal Trade Commission, by direction of President Wilson, on which it based its charges against the Chicago meat packers of maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the anti-trust laws, to see whether this evidence does or does not warrant prosecution.

The department has detailed two men familiar with past federal proceedings against the packers to make this examination, and when they have gone over the papers of the Federal Trade Commission, they will report their conclusions to the Attorney-General. It is altogether likely that the recommendations of these men will be followed.

The men to whom this task has been turned over are Charles B. Morrison, master in chancery for the federal courts of Chicago who, as district attorney, conducted the trial of the packers in 1905-06, when they escaped under a plea of immunity, and Oliver E. Pagan, on whom the Department of Justice relies, to a great extent, for the preparation of important cases of national interest for trial. Mr. Pagan has been connected with all the proceedings against the packers, including the injunction proceedings in 1902, and the indictments in 1905 and 1911. Charles F. Cline, United States Attorney at Chicago, is, of course, associated in this matter with Messrs. Morrison and Pagan.

Mr. Pagan has outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, exactly what is under way at the present time. He said, in the first place, that the question whether grand jury action is now contemplated, as has been reported in the press, has not yet been settled, obviously because there can be no determination of this point before an examination of the evidence is made. He said that he and Mr. Morrison had gone over some of the papers in Washington, and had come to Chicago to examine them more extensively. The evidence which led the Federal Trade Commission to declare that there is a conspiracy in restraint of trade was lately turned over to the Department of Justice at Washington, and it is these papers that are scrutinized.

The evidence might satisfy the Federal Trade Commission, and yet not be strong enough to warrant prosecution, if admissible under the rules of evidence. The history of the steps the government has attempted against the packers in the courts at the seat of the packing industry is of interest in the present possibility of further action. "In 1902," Mr. Pagan said, "there had been complaints in Congress from the farmers that they were not being paid enough by the packers, and the Department of Justice filed a bill in equity against the corporations and the individual heads of the industry, including P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris, Gustavus F. Swift and others. The bill asked an injunction against violation of the Sherman Act. The packers demurred; the demurrer was overruled; and the United States Supreme Court sustained the lower court and the injunction was made final. The packers never took issue on the facts."

"The packers were indicted in 1905, and there was a three months' trial before Judge Humphrey of the Southern District of Illinois, who came to Chicago for the trial. The packers pleaded that they had given information to J. R. Garfield's inquiry into the beef industry shortly before, when he was Commissioner of Corporations, and that they therefore were entitled to immunity. Judge Humphrey granted this plea. So this case went off also without the parties coming to a trial on the facts."

"In 1911-12 the packers were indicted again, and were acquitted by a jury. This was the only time they ever took issue on the facts. The National Packing Company, which the packers had formed to take over some small packing plants which had been acquired, figured extensively. On threat of a civil suit to dissolve the National Packing Company, its plants were divided among the packers and it went out of business."

Navy Resumes Purchases

Future Beef Contracts to Be on Pre-War Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The navy is resuming its former practice of examining, inspecting and passing upon the beef for its own use. Before Herbert C. Hoover left for Europe, when there was still great difficulty in getting the grade of beef, the standard for which had been set by the navy, in sufficient quantities for both the navy and the army, arrangements were made by which the Department of Agriculture was to select and grade the beef for the naval forces. There was much opposition to this arrangement at the time by Paymaster-General McGowan, who had desired to maintain the standard that had prevailed for so long in the navy, and under which such satisfactory results had been obtained. However, as the army, which had

formerly been willing to take the lighter beef, then maintained that it must have the same grade as that of the navy, it was decided that the navy would have to take its chances with the army. Now that the demand is lessened, however, by the changes in war conditions, the Secretary of Agriculture has written to the Secretary of the Navy a letter in which this statement is made:

"I am in receipt of a letter from the Food Administration, stating that the director of purchase and storage of the War Department has advised that in purchasing all packing house products for the requirements of the subsistence division after Jan. 1, that division will purchase by competitive bids, and not by allotment through the Food Administration."

"This being the case, I assume that it will be necessary or desirable for the Department of Agriculture to continue the selection and grading of beef for the naval forces, which service we have been performing since Nov. 4."

Paymaster-General McGowan thereupon telegraphed the following instructions to all supply stations of the navy:

"Allocation of fresh beef through the Food Administration is discontinued for special shipments immediately, and for monthly allotments after current month."

"Issue proposals and make awards for January deliveries in accordance with practice in vogue before allocation was adopted."

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN RAIL SYSTEM

Establishment of Joint Rates Said to Mark Greatest Event in New Waterways Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—A. W. Mackie, manager of the Mississippi section of the Mississippi-Warrior Waterways, has declared that the new joint rail-and-water rates announced by the Director-General of Railroads, mark the greatest event in the history of the new waterways effort.

"It is reasonable to suppose," said he, "that now that joint rail-and-water rates have been established that joint river and ocean rates will follow, having the effect of creating joint rail, river and ocean rates which will tend to divert the shipments of immense tonnage of Mississippi valley products which now move east and west by rail to New York and thence abroad. All this tonnage will naturally pass through St. Louis and naturally will pay its tribute to this city. I think it is a safe prediction to say that soon the river at St. Louis will be lined with warehouses, the distributing point of many large industries of the Middle West."

The joint rates will be established between points in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and that part of Missouri north of the Missouri River on the one hand and on the other between New Orleans and points taking the same rates. It is expected that the new arrangements will be greatly extended. The traffic will be interchanged with boats of the Mississippi-Warrior service at St. Louis, East St. Louis and Cairo, Illinois. In the opinion of the officials the rail ruling will have the effect of bringing every town in the Mississippi valley "to the rivers regardless of where the town is located." The chief benefits are summarized as follows:

Every city and town in the upper Mississippi Valley not now on the river is, for purposes of transportation, brought to the river bank; it establishes the river service as an integral part of the transportation facilities of the country, whereas since its establishment it has in reality been an outside agency; it gives to river cities between New Orleans and St. Louis which do not now profit by the river service by reason of a lack of terminals, an assurance of the permanency of the service that will prompt immediate construction of terminals; it makes St. Louis the gateway of millions of tons of freight annually produced in the territory designated to benefit by the rates. Chicago, particularly, has been cooperating with St. Louis in an effort to have joint rates established that it might benefit by the river revival. Rates by the river service to New Orleans now are 20 per cent lower than the rail rates between the cities and the new joint rail-and-water rates are based on that differential.

WHEEL OF CHANCE AIDS STAMP SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana.—Although it is said that the state thrift stamp chairman opposes any but straight stamp sales, the efforts of the local thrift stamp sales officials to overcome a deficit in the local allotment have led to the introduction of wheels of chance to stimulate the buying of such stamps.

The wheels have been operated openly and apparently without any criticism or opposition from state, city and county officials. Some of the wheels have been on street corners, others have been conducted in hotel lobbies, and in a number of cases women were the operators.

COMPENSATION ACT LAWSUITS

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Five hundred and fifty lawsuits have been filed with the county attorney's department by the request that proceedings be instituted at once. All of the corporations, firms and individuals in the list of respondents are held to have failed to comply with the terms of the compensation act for a period of nearly a year and a half.

UNITED STATES AND MERCHANT MARINE

President of the National Marine League Says the Question Depends Largely Upon Terms of the General Peace Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—"International legislation on maritime affairs will be more likely to be affected by the ties so recently cemented on the battlefields of Europe than by purely economic considerations looking toward the good of the United States people, per se, if we are not careful. We must not confound emotions of the past with the intelligent appreciation of our duty to our own people in the future; if we do, in years to come, American homes may become cold and fireless and lacking in food because of ill-advised concessions due to the warmth of our emotions having obscured the keenness of our business vision," said P. H. W. Ross, president of the National Marine League of the United States of America, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The question of our mercantile marine depends very largely upon the terms of the general peace settlements. If we do not control the transportation of United States made goods in our own ships, flying the United States flag, then the prices on our goods will be fixed for us by non-United States competitors who can, by whipsawing freight charges up and down, establish prices to suit themselves and often, even, can take all the profits.

"Enforced idleness, the lack of regular, honorable employment, is the root of much evil. We cannot have regular employment in the United States unless we are able to sell what we make as soon as it is made. We should be commercial people were we to have no merchant marine. The ship owner naturally wants but few ships, while the ship charterers want more, and the interest of the country demands that plenty of ships be on hand to be chartered. Then there is the exporter who has a still greater desire that there be more ships available in which his goods may be exported to other countries. He would much prefer to use United States ships, but if there were so few of these that their owners could charge him any exorbitant price that they chose, he would, of course, turn to ships of other countries."

"The government owes it to the people that there shall be plenty of ships in existence and that these ships shall be chartered by Americans and operated by Americans for the benefit of the people as a whole. The welfare of the whole people must be considered, for that is what builds up the morale of a country and so gets the support of the voters."

"Thus, first of all, we need sensible legislation that will induce United States citizens to remain in the shipping business when the war is at an end and also a regular supply every year of several thousand young men for maritime duty. This means, of course, a campaign of education on the part of the Marine League in order that the voters may understand the importance of the merchant marine. Roughly stated, it is a fact that the legislation of this country is dependent upon the vote of the great majority of its citizens, not upon that of a few captains of industry, great financiers and such men. And now the advent of women into the sphere of practical politics will work astounding changes in national legislation. The Marine League is trying to do for the people of the United States what the Primrose League has done for England—to effect a sort of partnership between the voters and those who do business on a large scale."

"It does not take the average woman five minutes to comprehend the fact that the fellow who controls the price of the transportation of a product to the market, thereby controls the price eventually to be had for that product. And as a voter she will do her part vigorously in the sending to the National Congress of only such representatives and senators as will pass laws that will enable United States products to be transported abroad under United States control."

"The whole question of the merchant marine is one of intelligent and unselfish adjustment to the welfare of the United States as a whole and there is nothing for which we have to thank the war so much as for the very deeply rooted sentiment of unanimity throughout the country."

Mr. Ross summarized the prime objects of the National Marine League as the union of the voting strength of the people to the wisdom and intelligence of its thoughtful and enterprising business leaders, and the popularization of the economic truth that the

laborer's steady job depends upon continuity of the run of the mill which, in turn, depends upon continuous and steady sale of the products of that mill, which hangs upon foreign trade, which, in turn, depends upon an adequate United States merchant marine, which requires sensible legislation.

MIXED OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAY LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—William Jennings Bryan, in an address to the Rotary Club of Asheville, took occasion to emphasize his stand for government ownership of railroads and telephone, telegraph and cable lines. He also voiced his opposition to universal military training. In the matter of railway ownership the former Secretary of State advocated a modified plan. Under his present idea the national government would own and operate the great trunk lines affording interstate commerce, while the states would acquire the railways within their own borders.

STAMPS DECLARED "AS GOOD AS GOLD"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—To clear away a mistaken idea that War Savings certificates must be cashed before Jan. 1, Lewis B. Franklin, Director of War Loan Organization, has issued this statement: "War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps are as good as gold, whether your certificate or their card is completely filled or not. The idea that unfilled certificates must be cashed before Jan. 1 is baseless. The government will continue to sell Thrift Stamps so that you can fill out these cards and exchange them for the 1919 issue of War Savings Stamps."

TEXAS EDUCATION POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas.—Gov. Will P. Hobby, in an address before the Texas State Teachers Association, in session at Dallas, outlined the educational policy of the State during his administration, assuring the teachers that a constructive program would be adopted and followed for the common good of the State. Governor Hobby said he will recommend to the forthcoming session of the Legislature that an appropriation of \$2,000,000 be made of the general funds of the State for educational purposes.

MILK GUARANTEE DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Resolutions asking that the city authorities compel milk dealers to place a seal on all bottles, guaranteeing the quantity and purity, were drawn up at a recent meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, and are to be submitted to the city and state boards of health.

ARMY SENTENCES COMMUTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Extreme penalty sentences imposed by courts-martial for desertion upon Recruit F. C. Laub and Private George Q. Jacobs, one hundred fiftieth infantry, were commuted by President Wilson on Tuesday to dishonorable discharge and 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

HOW TO BETTER RAILWAY SERVICE

United States Railroad Administration Declares He Thinks Letting Out Privileges to Bidders Should Be Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—That until the policy of letting out railroad restaurant privileges to the highest bidder is abandoned, restaurant service on the railroads will be unsatisfactory, is declared as his opinion by Theodore H. Price, actuary to the Railroad Administration, in a letter replying to a letter of suggestions sent to the Railroad Administration Bureau of Suggestions and Complaints by Frank J. Buckley of New York. Mr. Price says, further: "Our trouble is that many of the restaurants in the railroad stations are leased to the present caterers on long leases which cannot be canceled until their expiration. We are, however, trying to get some one to get around this difficulty without doing injustice."

One of the suggestions made by Mr. Buckley in his letter to Mr. Price was as follows:

"Make the serving of meals not only at railway stations a part of the railway service, but also on all trains. The leasing of this privilege to corporations or individuals tends to work away from the principle of service and places the patrons of the railways at the mercy of outsiders, no matter how many safeguards are used to protect the patron. For instance, I paid 40 cents for one-quarter of a Honey Dew melon at the luncheon counter of New York Central Railway Station this morning, and when complaint was offered against this charge, was told the Biltmore Hotel charged 60 cents. I paid 35 cents for an order of sliced tomatoes, not exceeding two good-sized tomatoes on the Pullman between New York City and Detroit a few weeks ago. Attempting to make a profit either on the part of a railway company or service company of any name or nature by leasing lunch or dining service to others, may seem wise, but would it not be wiser to tempt the traveler like Barnum did—open half the cages in the street parade, and then trust they would pay to come out to see the balance of the 'Big Show'?"

Another of Mr. Buckley's proposals read as follows:

"A woman up in Michigan managed a club house, and to keep up the interest, which was somewhat on the wane, served an exceptional meal at a fair price. Then the people commenced to come and one day a patron asked her, 'What is there about this house makes it so attractive?' The answer was whispered, 'You see when I serve spaghetti at each meal, I always rub a little garlic on the heated plate before serving.' The patron said, 'Oh, I see, they come for the spaghetti.' 'Not altogether,' said the hostess, 'they come for the smell but know it not.'"

Still another of the ideas which called forth the letter from Mr. Price, quoted at the beginning of this article, was this one:

"How many of this great population of the greatest liberty-loving nation on earth can afford to take their families or themselves individually on a trip of, say, a few hundred miles, at such

fare as is charged at present by the railways of the United States, or even pay the fare charged at the prices named before the war. The percentage is so small, that, if it was actually investigated, it would frighten people."

"A man built a theater out in the West and with a considerable outlay made it very attractive and declared to himself, now, everything is first class here and I will be able to get \$2 for best seats and \$1 for the balance, putting the gallery admission at 50 cents. The first few nights with attractive entertainments the house was filled, but soon attendance began to fall off and though he even paid more for attractions the attendance grew less. Then one of his friends said, 'You are catering to the few at what you believe they can afford to entertain.' 'Guess you are right and I will hereafter make the price fit the many.'"

The summary of his proposals Mr. Buckley worded as follows:

"Justice in charging more or less for a meal or a ride does not necessarily mean altogether the figure or the sum charged. Is it not also largely a question of bookkeeping? Why not start to investigate and see the 'serpent at work,' the automatic or hidden motive behind 'Public Service' today? Why not expose this serpent, put the culprit of fear which might attempt to influence men into the belief, these things cannot be done, where it belongs; or, perhaps better still, let it go where it belongs, or relegate it to the ash heap of experience, which is not experience but ignorance of ignorance."

COURT UPHOLDS THE TEXAS DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BEAUMONT, Texas.—Several defendants were arraigned before Judge Joe Hutcheson on charges of having transported intoxicating liquor in interstate shipments from Louisiana into Texas—the charge being based on the assumption that Texas is prohibition territory. Attorneys for the defendants asked that the indictments be quashed on the ground that the Texas court of Criminal Appeals had held the section of the statewide prohibition law relating to sales of intoxicating liquors to be unconstitutional. Judge Hutcheson overruled the demurrers and held that since the "manufacture" clause of the statewide prohibition law had not been declared unconstitutional, the Federal Court would regard the State as prohibition territory with regard to the law prohibiting interstate shipments of liquor.

MONTANA TO BE DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana.—Montana's strict prohibition law, passed by the Legislature in 1917, becomes effective at midnight on Dec. 30, 1918, according to a ruling of S. C. Ford, Attorney-General. This is 24 hours earlier than it was originally believed the law would become effective. Montana's prohibition law included no search and seizure section, and an effort is to be made to enact such a measure. There appears a very general feeling that it will pass. In addition to having a prohibition law placed on the statutes by both referendum and legislative action, Montana has ratified the constitutional amendment for prohibition.

Tremont Street
Near West
Boston, Mass.

Chandler & Co.

Established
a
Century

January Mark Down Sale

An Absolute Clearance of All Surplus Merchandise Throughout the Entire Store

Prices for Immediate Clearance

THURSDAY

THURSDAY

Um-m!!
Cheese Soufflé
It can be feathery
and at the same
time substantial if
you use plenty of
that rich, meaty
sauce that tastes like
the touch of a French
chef—
A1 SAUCE

SOCIALIST EDITOR DEFENDS WRITINGS

Witness at Chicago Trial of
Accused Leaders Assumes the
Responsibility for Some War
Policies Criticisms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Attempt was made by the Federal Court here on Tuesday in the trial of Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman-elect from Wisconsin, and four other Socialists, charged with conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act, to show that Mr. Berger was not responsible for five editorials which appeared in the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Leader and which were named in the indictment of the defendants.

Four of these editorials, which the government charges were intended to interfere with the war program of the United States, questioned whether or not it was an honor to be drafted into the army. Another charged that the war was simply a war of the big business interests of one group of nations against a group of capitalists in another; that the war was a business man's war and the object profits, not democracy. Mr. Berger denied that he intended to interfere with the military program of the United States, but said what he wrote was a part of the Socialist Party propaganda. The party, he said, was opposed to the war, and he thought it his duty to state the truth about certain items appearing in the capitalist daily papers.

Mr. Work also stated that he wrote an editorial about a meeting of the Young People's Socialist League in Milwaukee. This editorial had been offered in evidence in the trial. He said he knew little about the organization. He denied that he had talked with Mr. Berger before or afterward about this editorial or the activities of the Young People's Socialist League. The defense has offered a great deal of testimony to the effect that the defendants had nothing to do with the activities of the Young People's Socialist League and knew little about it.

The witness said he approved of the St. Louis platform of the Socialist Party and the war proclamation as it is construed by the Socialists, but not, he said, as it is interpreted by enemies of the party. The St. Louis platform, he said, was propaganda for the position of the Socialist Party on the war, and not intended to interfere with the military activities of the government.

This platform contained a plank which pledged the Socialist Party to "unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. Should such conscription be forced upon the people, the plank continues, 'we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to support all mass movements in opposition to conscription.'" The witness explained that this was written before the Selective Draft Act was passed.

On cross-examination, Mr. Work, who is a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, said that William F. Kruse, secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, usually made a report of the activities of that league at the meetings of the executive committee, of which Mr. Berger was a member, and which Adolph Germer, another defendant, attended. He also stated that the policy of the American Socialist party organ was discussed at these meetings, and that J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the paper, usually made reports at such meetings.

Mr. Work stated, on cross-examination, that he had never written an editorial for the Milwaukee Leader urging young men to enlist in the army. He also said he had written none against it.

Advertisements for the Red Cross and War Savings Stamps appeared in the Milwaukee Leader, he said. He was asked by the prosecuting attorney whether he did not know that these advertisements did not appear until after the indictment against Mr. Berger was returned. The witness said he did not know as to that.

GREETINGS TO THE CANADIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Maj.-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defense, has sent the following Christmas greetings to the Canadian troops overseas:

"On behalf of your comrades in Canada I have the privilege of sending Christmas greetings this year to a victorious Canadian Army occupying the territory of a conquered foe. Last year you looked back upon a year of desperate, if glorious, fighting, and forward to a doubtful issue, for the enemy was known to have gained new strength and to be meditating a tremendous blow against us. Today you can look back upon a year in which the British Army bore adversity with

fortitude, refused to despond when things were at their darkest, returned to the offensive at the critical moment, and in three months of fighting such as the world never had seen before won a victory unexampled alike for the glory won and for the success rendered by it for humanity.

"In this warfare of giants you have borne a part which fills us with a pride and gratitude which we cannot express. Amlens, Arras, the Queant, Drocourt Line, the Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes and Mons are works which will inspire Canadians for centuries, and you are the men who have done these resounding deeds. Our homage of love and pride is tendered to the men who fell in winning these triumphs. We hope soon to welcome you home, and you may rest assured that every effort is being made to ease the paths of your return to peaceful industry."



Nicholas V. Tschakowsky
Leader of Archangel Government

BELGIAN APPEAL TO ALLIES FOR AID

Food Minister Declares That
Scarcity Can Only Be Relieved
by Help From Abroad

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—Mr. Wauers, Socialist Minister of Food and Supplies, has described to Reuters representative the situation in Belgium with regard to food supplies. He said that Belgium had no stock of cereals, and entirely lacked the transport required for importing foreign supplies, as well as for their distribution in the interior of the country.

"It is therefore necessary," said the Minister, "that Belgium's allies, who have so generously helped her in so many different ways, should once more come to her support. Now it is important to remove the dangerous impression derived by some people visiting the country, who, seeing a quite deceptive advance of food in certain restaurants in Brussels, at have been exorbitant prices are asked, have been disposed to harbor doubts as to the unfortunately too real distress of the bulk of the population."

"Sugar is so scarce it has been impossible to supply many Brussels chocolate and jam manufacturers, and many workmen are consequently unemployed."

"Belgian live stock is greatly diminished, Holland having put a stop to the exportation of cattle, so that milk, butter, and all such products, are extremely scarce. Profusely watered milk is sold at one franc, 40 centimes, a liter."

Questioned as to why there is no importation of cattle from abroad, the Minister said that Holland was disposed to send Belgium cattle, but stipulated for coal in return, and Belgium having no coal from England, this could not be thought of, because there was a scarcity there also.

The supplies of American meat were out of the question, because there was not the necessary cold storage. Fairly large supplies of clothes and leather for new boots were being shipped from America.

Need for Clothes

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is informed by a Belgian, who left Brussels last week, that the great need of the Belgian people is for actual clothes to wear. He states that, last summer, women were reduced to making dresses out of sheets, and that now blankets, and even curtains, are used for the purpose. A pair of boots costs 250 francs.

OPEN-DOOR POLICY IN ORIENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—R. Yamashina and S. Sheba, Commercial delegates from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Japan have just left this city for Washington, and on Jan. 4 will sail for Europe. At meetings here the delegates voiced cordial feelings toward the United States and expressed the hope that trade between the two nations would increase. They affirmed their approval of a continuance of the open-door policy in the Orient.

STABLE ELEMENTS OPPOSE BOLSHEVIKI

Latter Have Failed to Fulfill
Promises, Says G. A. Martuchin—Archangel Government Cooperating With Allies

The first part of this interview, with
G. A. Martuchin was published in The
Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 24.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—In the second part of the interview he granted to this bureau, G. A. Martuchin, former minister of finance in the Government of Northern Russia, said that this government, more commonly known as the Archangel or Tschakowsky Government, was cooperating with the Allies in opposing the Bolsheviks. Mr. Martuchin took part in the Archangel revolt against the Bolsheviks in August which resulted in the appointment of Tschakowsky as head of the anti-Bolshevik Government there. This government invited the allied troops to enter Russia, and gave shelter to the diplomatic representatives of the Allies. The Archangel Government recognizes the Omsk Government.

Asked concerning the coup d'état engineered by Kolchak, Mr. Martuchin said: "Kolchak was a dictator and the Archangel Government opposed a dictatorship." He said an attempt had been made to establish a dictatorship in Archangel, but that this failed and the Tschakowsky Government was reestablished.

Mr. Martuchin said the Bolsheviks now control part of Central Russia, the most thickly populated section of the country. The territory in Northern Russia under the Archangel Government, free from the Bolsheviks, was about the size of France. He thought the Bolsheviks controlled a little more than 30 per cent of Russian territory. When the Bolsheviks first came to territory not controlled by them, Mr. Martuchin said, they were received as strangers, but they found that a certain element, which Mr. Martuchin described as the "floaters," the "bowery element," were willing to cooperate with them. This element was not recognized and did not know just what they wanted, except to make trouble, to be idle, and to grasp something for themselves.

Mr. Martuchin was convinced that the same was true in Central Russia; he was certain that there was the same cooperation with the Bolsheviks from the unsettled classes, and opposition from the more stable elements in the community. To the unsettled element the Bolsheviks had promised much in the way of social and political reform; but Mr. Martuchin said they had not made these promises good. Instead, the Bolsheviks had assumed all the attitude and methods of the very autocracy against which they rose, injuring the Bolshevik cause because that cause involved ruling by force, and not by the majority, said Mr. Martuchin.

In leading up to an explanation of the organization of the Archangel Government, Mr. Martuchin was asked about the Constituent Assembly and the means by which it was dissolved. Mr. Martuchin was present as a Social Democrat delegate. He said that during the first session the Bolsheviks had their guards on hand, and "their own people as the public." Both, he said, interfered with the transaction.

of business. Finally, he continued, the Bolshevik guards said they had to go home, and the first session was closed at 2:30 in the morning. When the delegates came around later for the second session they found that the assembly had dissolved and the Red Guards were present with machine guns.

Mr. Martuchin said that after the revolt in Northern Russia against the Bolsheviks, all members of the Constituent Assembly living in that territory were invited to become members of the Tschakowsky Government. There had been no election thus far, but an attempt had been made to make the government as representative as possible by inviting local representatives, such as the Mayor of Archangel, also to become members. Mr. Martuchin pointed out that there were not many cities of size in that territory. The local governments there were working in close touch with the Archangel Government. Although he said composed almost entirely at first of members of the Constituent Assembly, that government had later taken in the most prominent members of the Zemstvos, and an effort was being made to develop the government as democratically and as widely representative as possible.

Mr. Martuchin said that the United States Ambassador, David R. Francis, enjoyed the full confidence of the progressive democratic elements, and was in close personal contact with the Tschakowsky Government. He said the Ambassador's policy was illustrated when Captain Chaplin of the Russian Navy, with a group of Russian officers and reactionary elements, arrested the Tschakowsky Government and tried to establish a government of their own, on Sept. 5. Mr. Martuchin says Ambassador Francis made Captain Chaplin release all the members of the government he had taken.

Mr. Martuchin is a prominent worker in the Russian cooperative movement, and emphasizes the power for good that movement has exerted among the people. He closed the interview by saying that representatives of the Archangel Government would be in Paris during the Peace Conference, having been called there by those in authority. He said the Russian group now in Paris were in consultation with the Allies, and that Prince Lvoff and Mr. Bakmeteff, Ambassador to Washington under the old régime, were in this group. Mr. Martuchin thought all of the five or six local governments in Russia ought to be represented in Paris.

SHERIFF'S ACTION LIBERATES WHISKY

Number of Cases Taken From
Bootleggers Being Given to
Hospitals in Spokane, Wash-
ington for Alleged Medicinal Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Washington—As a result of a decision by the sheriff of Spokane County, and notwithstanding the fact that this State is dry, a number of cases of whisky taken from bootleggers are being turned over to several hospitals and to the health officer for alleged medicinal purposes in connection with the so-called influenza epidemic.

Thousands of gallons of liquor have been taken from bootleggers, by the sheriff and by city police officers since prohibition went into effect in the State of Washington. The law specifies, however, that such liquors shall be destroyed, and in compliance with this provision, at irregular intervals stocks in hand have been poured into the city sewers. Many attempts have been made by physicians and hospitals to obtain possession of this liquor for alleged medicinal uses, and the judges of the superior courts even have been asked several times to grant authority for such disposition. In these cases, however, the judges have consistently claimed that the law is plainly worded, and that no court decree can annul or amend it.

After such an appeal had recently failed in obtaining the desired results, the health officer and county physician appeared before the sheriff and asked that quantities of the whisky in his possession be turned over to them for use in cases of influenza. His statement in this connection was as follows: "Both of these doctors say that whisky is beneficial in the treatment of influenza and I have told them that if they would make affidavits to that effect, I would turn over the liquor to them. It can then be obtained from their offices upon the prescription of a reputable physician. I have been, and still am, opposed to the use of whisky as a beverage, but the doctors are in a position to know better than I whether or not it is a benefit as a medicine. If the use of the liquor in combating the disease is beneficial, I feel justified in putting it where it will do the most good. If people wish to condemn me for this move they may do so, but I believe it will save life, and am willing to take the responsibility."

The police judge has also ordered the chief of police to turn over to the health department certain quantities of whisky that were within the jurisdiction of his court, so that now whisky is being dispensed from a health office on the presentation of a physician's prescription. In some instances the liquor is delivered at the residence of the applicant by a health office inspector.

OFFICIAL Y. M. C. A. INQUIRY IS ASKED

War Work Council Chief Will
Refer Specific Complaints to
the Federal War Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—According to an announcement issued from the office of Dr. John R. Mott, chief executive of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Inspector-General's Department, American Expeditionary Forces, will be requested to make an investigation of the complaints made by returning soldiers regarding overcharges in Y. M. C. A. canteens. Specific complaints, it was said, will be referred to the Third Assistant Secretary of War, Frederick P. Keppel, for his purpose.

Home-coming soldiers have reported excessive canteen charges in certain sectors; lack of supplies for free distribution in the vicinity of certain firing lines; an inadequate supply, even for sale, in the immediate vicinity of certain theaters of activity; a congestion of secretaries in the large cities and a notable lack of workers at certain portions of the front; an assumption on the part of certain secretaries that the life of the soldier was necessarily demoralizing, and that these workers thus alienated the sympathy of the soldiers; and that there was a lack of spontaneity on the part of some secretaries, that they went about their tasks grudgingly, and idled when possible.

Chaplain Edrop, who summarized these complaints after an investigation, declared that on the other side many soldiers and officers gave glowing accounts of the devotion, and even heroism, of a number of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and that the records of official citations corroborate these.

WORKERS MAKE STRIKE THREAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Massachusetts—A committee representing employees of the General Electric Company served notice on Richard H. Rice, acting manager, on Tuesday afternoon, that a general strike would be called at the Lynn works unless Mr. Rice took active steps to aid in the settlement of the strike at the Erie, Pennsylvania, works of the General Electric Company. The Erie workers went on strike recently because many of their number were being discharged, as a result of the cancellation of government war orders.

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Prohibition Depletes Jail

New Hampshire Situation Such That
Institutions May Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—Because of the rapidly decreasing number of inmates in the county jails of New Hampshire, due entirely to the beneficial results of the state prohibition law, a movement is under way to secure the abolishment of a number of them and the combination of others. As a state law requires that each county shall maintain one or more jails, this will necessitate legislative action and it is proposed to take the matter up at the incoming session. It is believed that a large amount of money can be saved by

such procedure. Incidentally it will give to the people of the State a practical and incontrovertible illustration of the economic as well as moral and humanitarian advantages of prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The Hillsborough County Jail, located in this city, is one of those which has been greatly depleted since the inauguration of dry conditions last May. The question of abolishing this institution has been brought to the attention of the county commissioners. This jail, erected 10 years ago at a cost of \$100,000, at the present time contains 13 inmates. From a daily average of 92 in 1915 the number has dwindled to an average of only 23 since the first of the present year. Many thousands of dollars annually would be saved if this building were to be turned to industrial or other private uses. It is pointed out that the few inmates could be transferred to the county farm at Grasmere. As this is the most populous county in the State the supporters of prohibition are very much gratified with the showing, and they believe it will convince the most skeptical that, aside from any other consideration, the dry law is operating to the financial benefit of the public treasury.

The gratifying situation with regard to the decrease in the number of inmates in the Hillsborough County Jail is said to be even more striking in other counties. The Stafford County Jail reports only one inmate, while the Cheshire County institution is supporting only its staff of workers, there being an entire absence of prisoners. This county, with its 13 prisoners, probably has more than the total of the nine counties in the State. The jail situation, therefore, is rapidly becoming an issue as well as an argument in favor of the Lewis Dry Law.

Dry Parade Day Urged

Anti-Saloon League Official Would
Have a New York Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—That there be no liquor sales whatever during the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Dec. 26, the day of the naval parade in this city, has been proposed to the Secretary of the Navy by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League.

"The whole world," writes Mr. Anderson to Mr. Daniels, "owes you a debt of gratitude which will be more fully appreciated 10 years from now than it is today, for your demonstration in the biggest business of the world, the saving of civilization itself, of the vital relation between prohibition and preparedness and efficiency."

"New York City desires to honor the fleet, but there has been such shocking disregard by the saloons and hotels of this city of the regulations designed to protect men in the uniform of the United States that patriotic citizens view with apprehension the consequences of a combination of greed and lawlessness on the part of the liquor sellers, and misguided enthusiasm and hospitality on the part of a public, which properly feels that nothing is too good for the navy."

STATION PLAN DISAPPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The city council of Cleveland, by a vote of 15 to 9, has declared it is dissatisfied with the Public Square union station ordinance and cannot advise voters to approve it at a special election on Jan. 6.

DRY AMENDMENT TEST SUIT ARGUED

Ohio Case Submitted With View
of Declaring Action Taken
by Congress in Its Adoption a
Breach of the Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The legal fight on the validity of the proposed National Prohibition Amendment was begun before H. C. Hollister, United States judge, here on Tuesday. Counsel for each side presented arguments for and against a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio from certifying the amendment to the State Legislature for ratification or rejection. The Attorney-General's office was represented by Assistant Attorney-General Johnson, by Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League, and James A. White, state superintendent of the league. Attorneys Aaron A. Ferris and Charles S. Wilby argued for the plaintiff, Alfred G. Erkenbrecher, a real estate man, who filed the suit against the Governor, as a taxpayer.

Mr. Ferris denied that the suit was a fight on prohibition, and said the wets had offered to finance the prosecution, but that their offer had been refused. He said the suit was intended to interpret the meaning of Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States, which requires a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress on submitting amendments for ratification by the states. It is contended that the prohibition amendment is invalid because it received the votes of two-thirds of the members of Congress present, and not two-thirds of the entire membership of the House.

Florida Bill Declared Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Florida—The quart-of-liquor-a-month bill, passed by the recent special session of the Florida Legislature, has been declared unconstitutional in a decision handed down by Judge William B. Sheppard, of the United States Court for the Southern District of Florida, in connection with a petition, filed by John M. Nelson, a wholesale liquor dealer of Jacksonville, in the federal court of that city, which asked that the American Railway Express Company be restrained from refusing shipment of liquor in excess of the amount prescribed in the Florida law.

CHICAGO ORDINANCE PROTECTS SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—For the protection of soldiers and sailors, and at the request of United States Army officers representing the United States Government delivered in person, the City Council of Chicago has passed an ordinance providing for a fine of from \$50 to \$200 for persons or corporations making use of taxicabs as an adjunct to vice resorts. In addition to the fines, chauffeurs' licenses are to be taken away for periods of one year.

Another ordinance was introduced at the request of the government providing that intoxicants should not be sold after 6 p. m. by any saloon keeper unless the intoxicants are consumed on the premises. Army officers reported that drunkenness is increasing among soldiers and sailors, and the ordinance was intended to protect them. The measure was sent back to the license committee on motion of a councilman who is generally regarded as the leader of the wets in the council.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Specially Featured

New Box Coat Suits

For Women and Misses

Distinctive model of Velour Cloth in Navy, Black and Brown, Box Coat with triple pockets and Nutria Fur Collar

Unusual Value 39.75

Other exclusive Box Coat Suits of Velour Cloth with collars of Squirrel, Nutria, Seal and Beaver

45.00

50.00

58.00



There's a Monito Shop Near By—

You shouldn't have any difficulty finding what you want in Monito Hosiery, because the best shops know its merits and feature it.

But if you do—write to us; we'll direct you.

Monito Hosiery is made for Men and Women

—in Silk, Silk and Lisle and Lisle

MOORHEAD KNITTING CO., Inc., Harrisburg, Penn.



CHICAGO STUDIES CRIME PREVENTION

Commerce Association Asks for
Commission on the Subject—
Move to Keep Police and
Courts Free From Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Illinois—Elimination of
political influences in the departments
of municipal and state government
which have to do with the enforce-
ment of the law, are among the recom-
mendations made by a committee
of the Chicago Association of Com-
merce, which has made an investiga-
tion of the causes and prevention of
crime in Chicago.

The committee recommended that
steps be taken by the Chicago Associa-
tion of Commerce for the organiza-
tion of a commission of 35 members
for the prevention and suppression of
crime. The members of the commis-
sion are to be chosen from represen-
tatives of the city's important busi-
ness interests.

Recommendations are made that the
police force of the city of Chicago be
absolutely separated from politics,
and its members prevented from any
action which could be construed as
participation in municipal-political
affairs; that better judges be pro-
vided for the courts, and, if the judges
are to continue to be elected at the
polls, their choice shall be a result of
a primary wherein their candidacy is
not subject to the endorsement of any
political party, and where the choice
of candidates is to be made solely be-
tween the men whose names are of-
fered for consideration. The report
also recommends that the appoint-
ments in the state's attorney's office
should be made solely with a view to
the fitness as prosecuting officials and
not to oblige some political faction,
and that some means be found by
which the office of state's attorney be
made non-political.

An important factor in the preva-
lence of crime is believed to be the
in the laxity of the courts in the
matter of granting continuances too
freely, permitting a reduction in the
degree of crime charged, in per-
mitting too much latitude to defend-
ant's attorneys in the examination of
prospective jurors and in modifying
sentences after they have been im-
posed and without notice to the prose-
cuting attorney or the police depart-
ment.

As to juries the report recommends
that a defect in the jury system is re-
sponsible, in a measure, for the preva-
lence of crime. A great deal of de-
lay, says the report, could be avoided
were it possible to proceed with prose-
cutions without waiting grand jury
action.

AMERICAN-MADE TOYS TO BE MARKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—It was
voted at the convention of the toy
manufacturers of America, which re-
cently held a two-day session in this
city, that hereafter all American-made
toys be plainly marked in such a way
that the public can readily distinguish
them as made in America and that all
toys made in the United States are to
be so marked.

It was said that the volume of toys
manufactured in the United States
during the current year was valued at
\$20,500,000. The secretary of the or-
ganization, in his report, said that the
toy industry in America has reached a
point where it can become the leading
toy industry of the world if it re-
ceives the hearty support of the
American people.

No action was taken with regard to
treatment of attempts to get German
toys into the country, but various
speakers made it evident that there
was no chance for them. A London
importer of toys who was present
said that Great Britain will never
again buy German toys, as it can ob-
tain all that it wants from other coun-
tries and has been able to supply all
such needs from France, Italy and
Japan.

TEXAS WOMEN BAR GERMAN-MADE GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Texas—The Texas Fed-
eration of Women's Clubs, in its ses-
sion at Dallas, went on record as oppos-
ing the sale of German-made goods in the
United States. The resolution on this
subject was first introduced by Mrs.
J. C. Muse of Dallas called for an
absolute boycott by the women of
Texas of all stores and other places
of business where German-made goods
are sold, but this resolution was
amended so as to call for legislation
to require merchants selling German-
made goods to make that fact known
by the display of a large sign reading,
"We sell German-made goods." The
resolution also asked Texas women
to purchase only American-made
goods or goods made in one of the
allied countries.

DESIRES OF GREECE TOLD IN RESOLUTION

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—
Greeks of this city on Sunday, under
the auspices of the Massachusetts
Association of Unredeemed Greeks,
unanimously adopted a resolution
which contained the following propo-
sals: "To ask of the Peace Congress
of Versailles (a) that the region about
Constantinople with the Greek city of
Constantinople itself be returned to
Greece; (b) that all Northern and
Western Asia Minor with the Greek
city of Smyrna be united to Greece;

(c) that Greece's possession of North-
Epirus be restored; (d) that those
portions of Macedonia and Thrace
which Greece was compelled after the
Balkan wars to cede to Bulgaria be
returned to Greece; (e) that Italy sur-
render to Greece the Greek islands she
occupies since her war with Turkey;
(f) that Great Britain return the
Greek island of Cyprus to Greece,
thus contributing to the final consoli-
dation of the Hellenic national state.

NORTH CANADIAN GRAZING GROUND

Arctic Explorer Says Country Of-
fers Opportunities for Raising
of Musk Ox and Reindeer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—Vilhjalmur
Stefansson, Arctic explorer, recently
stated that Northern Canada is not
barren and that he expects the Cana-
dian Government to convert it into
one of the greatest grazing regions
in the world for musk ox and rein-
deer.

"Northern Canada," said the ex-
plorer, "is the coming great grazing
land of the world. It is called the
barren ground only because there are
no trees there. Alaska, too, is going
to be not primarily a gold, pulp, coal
and copper producing region, but a
grazing land. This will come about
through the development of great
herds of reindeer and musk ox.

"Twenty years ago the United States
bought a herd of reindeer, which,
doubling in size every three years,
has now increased to 100,000 and last
year brought a return of 13 per cent
on the investment in the way of hides
and meat. Reindeer meat is now
being sold all over the Pacific Coast
and even as far eastward as St. Paul.
It is just as good as mutton and is
liked better by those who know it.

"But even better for such purposes
is the musk ox, which ought to be
called the polar sheep. The fat of the
musk ox makes about 100 pounds of
tallow and the cow produces about
10 points of milk. The milk is the
same as that of the Jersey cow in
taste and is rich in cream.

"According to experts to whom I
have shown the wool of the musk ox
it is better in quality than that of the
domestic sheep and twice as heavy.
I am now proposing to the Canadian
Government to buy musk ox for graz-
ing in Northern Canada, and if the
government does this, as I believe it
will, this territory, as large as the
United States, will be turned into a
grazing region comparing favorably
with any cattle-raising land like
Argentina."

SHIPYARD TRAIN SERVICE DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SEATTLE, Washington—Steam
train service for shipyards and other
kindred industries, serving the em-
ployees since last summer because of
inadequate street car accommoda-
tions, has been discontinued, accord-
ing to notice served on Mayor Hanson
by L. C. Gilman of the United States
Railroad Administration, on the East
Marginal Way district. This means
the end of the three daily passenger
trains that have been serving that
section, which comprises practically
all the shipyards.

The order for discontinuance came
from the United States Shipping
Board, which said it would no longer
pay the bill. Service on West Mar-
ginal Way, which completes the
abolition of the government-operated
trains, will be discontinued on Feb. 1.

INDUSTRIES ASKED FOR POLITICAL AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Ken-
tucky Manufacturers Association has
addressed a circular letter to every
industrial concern in Kentucky, ask-
ing them to take a more active part
in the political affairs, particularly
during the primary and state elec-
tions next year, declaring that mature
consideration will assure the placing
of competent men in every office to
be filled. The letter points out that
it is a fundamental of good citizen-
ship and business to take a construc-
tive interest in the selection of candi-
dates for political office.

HONORS FOR ITALIAN GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—The So-
ciety of American Wars, New York
State Commandery, will honor Maj.-
Gen. Emilio Gugliemotti, of the Ital-
ian Army, by conferring upon him a
decoration for his services during the
war. Major-General Gugliemotti will
give an illustrated lecture on Italy's
part in the famous debate of the
Austrian Army on this occasion. He
was prominent in the campaigns of
1915, 1916 and 1917. He commanded
the second Bersaglieri brigade on the
Carso in 1917, just before he was ap-
pointed military attaché to the Italian
Embassy at Washington.

MESSAGE TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ontario—The British
Secretary for the Colonies, the Right
Hon. Walter H. Long, has sent the
following cable to the Canadian Gov-
ernment: "Now that the withdrawal
of the Canadian garrison from St.
Lucia has been decided upon, the
Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty
and the Army Council wish to express
their appreciation of the services of
the Canadian troops to whom His
Majesty's ships and the mercantile
marine are indebted for the sense of
security which the defense of Port
Castries has given during the period
of hostilities."

FISH PRODUCTION COSTS DESCRIBED

Expenses of Catching and Dis-
tributing Are Rehearsed in the
Trial in the United States
District Court at Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Expenses
entering into the production and dis-
tribution of groundfish were described
on Tuesday in the United States Dis-
trict Court, where 40 wholesale de-
alers located at the Boston Fish Pier
are on trial in a civil suit brought
under the anti-trust law, to break up
an alleged monopoly.

It was brought out that when the
suit was instituted 18 months ago,
the consumers of groundfish were
charged for the expense of the fishing
boat, profit to that outfit, a charge to
the fish captains of 1 per cent on all
fish landed at the fish pier, wharfage,
expense of weighing, assessments of
25 cents a hundred on all fish bought
and sold on the New England Fish
Exchange, expense of handling by the
wholesaler, the latter's profit, trans-
portation to the retailer and the retail-
er's profit. Since the suit was brought
and while testimony was being taken
before the examiner, the 40 fish de-
alers eliminated the 25 cents assess-
ment, after collecting more than
\$1,000,000 and redistributed the fund,
so instituted, among the 40 firms.

The charges to the captains of 1 per
cent, which for more than five years
was sufficient to pay all the expenses
of the New England Fish Exchange
and a profit besides, has recently been
reduced to 1/2 of 1 per cent, so that,
according to a statement by one of
the federal attorneys, the federal suit
together with the investigation by the
Massachusetts Legislature has already
resulted in reducing in some degree,
the cost of fish to consumers, or as
one lawyer said, fish is not as high as
it would have been had not the assess-
ment fund been eliminated and the
captains' fees reduced 50 per cent.

The federal attorneys pointed out
that while the fish dealers levied as-
sessments on all fish brought to the
pier and handled on the exchange,
they did not assess halibut brought
from the Pacific Coast, fish shipped
from southern ports of the United
States, nor fish caught in New Eng-
land waters and when found to be un-
available to be sold as fresh fish, was
sent to Gloucester for salting. It was
declared that in all three of these
instances of non-assessment the con-
trolling factor was competition. In
other words, the 40 dealers did not
levy assessments on competitive fish.

The 40 dealers, it was said, were
obliged to compete with Chicago,
Buffalo and New York for western
halibut, with New York dealers for
southern fish and with Gloucester
salters in the sale of fish for salting.

Nearly all the evidence presented at
the trial on Tuesday was through the
testimony of conditions at the fish
pier, by William H. Beardsley, the
manager of the New England Fish
Exchange.

RECIPROCITY URGED IN IRRIGATION LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyoming—James B.
True, State Engineer of Wyoming and
an authority on irrigation law and
engineering, in his biennial report to
the Governor, recommends the passage
by the Wyoming Legislature of a
statute which will enable the State
Engineer to authorize diversions of
water from Wyoming streams for the
reclamation of lands in adjacent
states, provided these adjacent states
will take similar action in regard
to diversions of their waters for
the benefit of lands in Wyoming.

Wyoming and Colorado for several
years past have been involved in ex-
pensive litigation because of their rival
claims to the waters of streams which
have their sources in Colorado and
flow into Wyoming. The reciprocal
legislation suggested by Mr. True
would have a tendency to prevent
such litigation.

MANUFACTURERS WELL SUPPLIED WITH WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—The Indus-
trial Bureau of the Merchants Associa-
tion announces that a recent survey
of industrial conditions of about 40 of
the most important industries of the
New York Metropolitan district and
an analysis of the plans and purposes
of the manufacturers in these indus-
tries show good prospects for the
future.

A number of manufacturers are
now well supplied with work which
they have been putting off for the
more pressing demand of supplying
war materials, and some even wish to
have unfulfilled government contracts
canceled in order to facilitate accept-
ance of retail trade. Other things
being equal, the majority of manu-
facturers prefer civilian trade to govern-
ment orders, because of the confusing
procedure and difficult specifications
of the latter. It is expected, that
within a few weeks a return to better
business conditions than those prior
to the war will be reached.

MOVE TO SUSPEND PARALLEL LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—The
Public Service Commission of Mis-
souri has been notified by B. F. Bush,
regional director of railways, and by
operating officials of the Frisco sys-
tem, that permission will be asked to
discontinue operation of one of two
Frisco lines, paralleling each other.
The two lines are the Kansas City-
Springfield branch of the Frisco and
the Kansas City, Clinton and Spring-
field railroad, which is controlled by
the Frisco. These were formerly sepa-
rate lines, but for 10 years have been
under Frisco control. They pass
through many of the same towns,
though each serves many towns not
reached by other lines. Only local
trains are run over them, as the fast
Kansas City-Springfield trains are us-
ing the old Kansas City, Ft. Scott &
Memphis line tracks.

TRACTION LINE TRANSFER DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SEATTLE, Washington—Although
the purchase of the traction lines of
Seattle by the city was authorized by
a 3 to 1 vote at the November elec-
tion, the transfer has not been made
because the city authorities and the
traction company officials cannot
agree upon the form of bond to be
issued to guarantee payment of the
\$15,000,000 purchase price.

The city offers to furnish the usual
form of utility bond, and the traction
company refuses to accept it unless
it contains provision that the State
Supreme Court shall hold binding
upon the city the payment of principal
and interest on the bonds as they
fall due as a charge on the gross re-
venues of the railways prior to all
other charges.

Officials of the Puget Sound Traction,
Light & Power Company say they
desire only to make certain that
payments will be made out of the
gross revenues of the street car sys-
tem, whether or not these revenues
be sufficient to meet operating costs
and payments on bonds. Members of
the City Council claim that the pro-
vision which the traction company is
demanding if placed in the enabling
ordinance might make it necessary
for the city to maintain the street car
system by taxation in the event that
revenues from fares should prove
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revenues from fares should prove
insufficient.

APPEAL MADE FOR SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Com-
mission on Training Camp Activities
appeals to the people of the United
States to send to the men in the
United States service letters "full of
the home flavor, full of news and en-
couragement."

"The soldiers," says the appeal,
"are not boys at all now, in most in-
stances. They are men, with a new,
more intense restlessness, created in
them by the great adventure. It
places upon us a new obligation and
responsibility. Since our soldier can-
not come home at once it is for us
more than ever to carry the thought
of home to him. We must, by our let-
ters, carrying messages of interest
and sympathy, bring him back into the
family circle and hold him there
unwaveringly."

LONDON'S WOMEN PATROLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—By special
sanction of the Home Secretary an
experimental scheme is to be carried
out for the formation of a small num-
ber of women police patrols under the
control of the Metropolitan Commis-
sioner of Police. Only about 100 women
will be enrolled for the present, and
preference will be given to candidates
who have had experience of similar
work in government or other forces.
The pay of the rank and file will be
at the rate of 30s. per week, with a
war bonus of 12s. per week; but pro-
vision will be made for a progressive
rise of pay in the event of service ex-
tending beyond a year. For some time
past the Commissioner has employed
a number of the women patrols of the
National Union of Women Workers,
but this arrangement will now be dis-
continued. The women will not be
sworn in as constables, and will not
have the special powers which are
given to constables under certain
statutes. They will, however, patrol
streets and open spaces in the same
way as the regular constable, for the
purpose of preserving order and as-
sisting the public, more especially
those of their own sex. They will
wear uniform dress, with the badges
of the regular force, and be under the
control of a superintendent and other
women officers.

Following the address of Viscount
Uchida, the British Ambassador said
that now that the nation which planned
this iniquitous war for over a genera-
tion and made preparations for it with
the minutest care, had been defeated
and brought to her knees, they trusted
that the dreams of universal conquest
and the illusions of militarism would
vanish like a mist and that the sun
of humanity, freedom and justice would
dawn upon a brighter and a happier
day.

"In this hour of world-wide glad-
ness," he said, "we, the representa-
tives of the allied and associated
powers, salute in Japan a true and
loyal comrade, who has marched hand
in hand with us, during this long and
terrible journey, and we hope and
believe that the mutual relations
which bind our countries to one an-
other, and which have now been
strengthened by our participation in
the war, will only grow closer and
closer in the years that are to come."

CELEBRATION HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Nov. 20)—The sign-
ing of the armistice was celebrated at
the headquarters of the Kenseikai
Party at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr.
Saburo Shimada, former Speaker of
the House, made the opening speech.
He dwelt at length on the causes which
defeated the ambitions of Germany,
and the president of the party em-
phasized the fact that the war had
shown the victory of justice over in-
justice.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Nov. 26)—The
Minister of the Navy has received the
following answer from the Italian
Minister of Navy for his congratulatory
message regarding the conclusion of
the armistice: "I heartily thank
Your Excellency for the fervent mes-
sage you sent me on the occasion of
the signing of the armistice which,
with the victory of the allied arms,
was imposed on our vanquished ene-
mies. The fervent words with which
Your Excellency has recalled the part
contributed by the Italian Navy for
the achievement of the common victory,
represent the highest honor, because
they have been expressed by the
chief of the great Japanese Navy
which, owing to the heroism of her
sons and to the valor of her chiefs,
has written in the contemporary his-
tory pages of naval glory."

TOKYO CONGRATULATES ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Nov. 21)—The cele-
bration of the conclusion of the armis-
tice by the City of Tokyo was held at
2 o'clock p. m. today at Hibiy Park.
The program opened with the band
playing the national anthem and Dr.
Tajiri, the Mayor, then read the fol-
lowing congratulatory message:

"The citizens of Tokyo meet to-
gether here on this joyful occasion to
celebrate the conclusion of the armis-
tice. With the opening roar of the
cannon in Europe in August, 1914, the
greatest war the world has ever
known was ushered in, and involved
the nation in an unprecedented horror
of carnage and destruction. The
steadfast persistence of the Allies and
the unwavering loyalty of their of-
ficers and men during a period of
more than 50 months has resulted in
wearing down the stubborn foe and
forcing him to sue for an armistice,
thus opening the gates for peace to
enter and take up her permanent
abode. The sight of the cause of right
and humanity thus triumphant causes
the hearts of us all to overflow with
joy. On this thrice joyous occasion
when we welcome the glorious news,
from the bottom of our hearts we con-
gratulate the allied nations on the vic-
tory which has crowned their arms;
at the same time we pray for the
speedy arrival of the happy day when
peace will finally be signed and the
nations of the world shall, with
Heaven's blessing, enter upon their
heritage of happiness."

The Mayor was followed by the British
Ambassador, who, speaking on be-
half of all the members of the diplo-
matic corps in Japan, said they desired
to associate themselves most warmly
with the well-deserved tribute to the
brave officers and men of the victo-
rious armies and navies, who had
fought shoulder to shoulder in true
comradeship in so many lands and
who had manned the fleets that had

JAPAN CELEBRATES VICTORY OF ALLIES

Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minis-
ter, Pays High Tribute to Brit-
ish Ally—Tokyo, En Fête, En-
tertains Foreign Ambassadors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

TOKYO, Japan—At a banquet given
on Nov. 25 in honor of the armistice
by the allied patriotic societies, at-
tended by about 700 representatives
of the different organizations of the
city, including the Franco-Japanese
Society, the Russo-Japanese Society,
the British Society, the Japan-Ameri-
ca Society and the Japan-Italian So-
ciety, Viscount Uchida, Minister for
Foreign Affairs, was the principal
speaker.

In the course of his remarks, he said
that great nations were not to be
measured in so many acres of ground
or such a number of taxpayers. "A
nation," he continued, "is great in
proportion as it is noble. To call a
nation 'little' on account of its physical
characteristics, is as ridiculous as it
would be to refuse Napoleon the title
of a great man, because he was not
six feet high. It is in no unreal sense
that in diplomacy all nations are
equal. As the embodiment of a dis-
tinctive idea, each is on a level with
the rest. And if we pass from the
unimpassioned sphere of diplomacy
to the warmer realm of sentiment, who
will deny the name of great to each of
the freedom and justice-loving nations
which have combined to bring low the
arrogance of selfish power?"

"The world had confidently hoped to
avoid the struggle. The intricacy of
modern commerce and finance had in-
tervened the nations of the world in
a web of common interests which
appeared to make even a successful
war a ruinous proposition, and one at
all costs to be avoided. It seemed to
have put the nations under bond to
keep the peace. Yet in spite of it
all, the world has seen this interna-
tional explosion. What is the
cause?"

"There can be only one answer.
Wars do not happen of themselves.
The cause lies in the insatiable am-
bition of the German rulers, shared
by many unthinking Germans, to make
the whole world a monument to the
profit and glory of Germany. They
openly defied the sense of justice—
openly blasphemed the spirit of right,
and put the necessities of Germany be-
fore the inviolable rights of Belgium.
And in four years their empire is lev-
eled with the dust and their war lord
is a helpless fugitive."

"In this amazing act of retributive
justice, none have been more forward
than our own tried allies of the Brit-
ish Empire. Justice and honor called
them to the fray, and they were quick
to hear the call, and to prove once
more to a world which had half for-
gotten it, the cheery valor of the
British soldier, the military qualities
of the British civilian, and the loyalty
and enthusiasm of India."

Having referred to the performances
of each of the allies, Viscount Uchida
proceeded to speak of the rôle played
by Germany. "I do not believe," he
said, "that the genius of Germany is
suited to centralization and military
empire. The Teutonic genius is rather
for variety and dispersion, even for
eccentricity. Germany is most herself,
most honored, most truly great, when
she is most divided. In the many
regional governments which seem not
unlikely to appear where the map now
shows a blank 'German Empire,' may
there not be found that political labo-
ratory—that scene of fruitful experi-
ments in political science which is one
of the desiderata of our time? Peace-
ful German states, working out the
problems of government in harmless
quietude, will meet with nothing but
friendship and forgiveness from the
sorely tried world. Nor let us forget,
in our efforts to solve those social
and political problems, that no expediency,
no ardor for improvement, will save
us from ruin if we copy the Teuton
and forget the deep instinct of the
heart for justice!"

Following the address of Viscount
Uchida, the British Ambassador said
that now that the nation which planned
this iniquitous war for over a genera-
tion and made preparations for it with
the minutest care, had been defeated
and brought to her knees, they trusted
that the dreams of universal conquest
and the illusions of militarism would
vanish like a mist and that the sun
of humanity, freedom and justice would
dawn upon a brighter and a happier
day.

HOW BRITISH SAILORS AND SOLDIERS VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—Sir Auckland
Geddes has made an official statement
on the machinery of the general
election, with special reference to the
arrangements made for voting by ab-
sent soldiers and sailors.

He said that under the Representa-
tion of the People Act large numbers
of the members of His Majesty's
forces had been enfranchised, but not
all. Men serving in the fleet at sea
were entitled to appoint some one to
vote as proxy on their behalf. Forms
had been distributed, but very few
naval officers or men had appointed
proxies. To those who had not done
so, ballot papers were sent by the re-
turning officer on whose list they
were shown as being possible. Obvi-
ously there could be no guarantee
that all those papers would reach the
voters, be filled up by them and re-
turned so as to reach the returning
officer before the day of the count.
As, however, all men in the naval
service at sea had had the opportu-
nity of appointing proxies to meet
this difficulty, those who had not
taken the trouble to appoint a proxy
had no legitimate cause for complaint.

On land, all theaters of war abroad,
other than France and Belgium, were
proxies areas, and all voters serving in
the proxy areas had had forms for the
appointment of proxies sent to them,
or, if they had proceeded to those the-
aters since the issue of proxy forms,
had had proxy forms handed to them
before departure. Very few proxies
had been appointed, either by officers
or men, but, as in the case of the
naval service, as the opportunity of
appointing proxies had been afforded
to all these men, if they had not done
so, the responsibility must rest with
them.

All officers and men in the navy,
army or air force at home and in
France or Belgium, who joined their
service before April 15, 1918, were on
the list of postal voters, and were en-
titled to receive ballot papers by post.
Definite instructions had been issued
by the Admiralty, Army Council and
Air Minister to those affected on
more than one occasion, but there
were still apparently large numbers
of officers who had failed to forward
the necessary information.

Sir Auckland Geddes added that
very complete arrangements had been
made by the quartermaster-general's
department in France for forwarding
the ballot papers, election addresses,
and so forth, immediately they were
received.

REFORESTING IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Percival S.
Riddsdale, secretary of the American
Forestry Association, recently sailed
for France where he will offer the help
of the United States in reforesting
devastated territories. He will confer
with officials of the French Govern-
ment upon his arrival in Paris. He
took over a quantity of Douglas fir
seed, which is believed to be suited to
French climate

LITHUANIANS SEEK FULL INDEPENDENCE

Russification Was Steadily Carried On in Past, and the Name Changed by Russia to "Western Provinces of Russia"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A great deal is being heard, said and written about the Lithuanians of today, yesterday and of tomorrow. It is a difficult matter, however, for the ordinary layman to exactly follow the national movement of Lithuania, a country which apparently formed an integral part of Russia at the outbreak of the war. The fact is that Lithuania has changed its boundaries throughout the centuries, overlapping and being overlapped by other countries. Recent maps have been compiled to show the historic, political and ethnic character of the territory, and efforts are being made by the Lithuanians to show that they are a distinct race with known political boundaries and a separate nationality.

It is evident, however, from the outset that Lithuania and its people are an apple of contention between their western, southern and eastern neighbors. For instance, if the borders of Lithuania before the Union of Lublin in 1569 are examined, it will be seen that the country in those days extended from Riga to Odessa; that is to say from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and included Ukraine and parts of Poland. It will be found that the eastern line passed fairly close to Moscow, and the western line close to Königsberg and Warsaw. As for the modern language boundaries it is almost impossible to follow them; but Lithuanians appear to be pretty well agreed as to the modern ethnic limits of the country; and it is these limits which are of particular interest today. Within these borders are found language enclaves of Germans, Poles and Lithuanians, as well as the extensive territory inhabited by White Russians, who are said to be mostly of Lithuanian stock, Russified in earlier centuries.

Before Lithuania was incorporated within the Russian Empire she had a long history full of vicissitudes and change. A fair-haired, blue-eyed race, the Lithuanians are of Indo-Aryan stock and claim no relationship either to the Slav or the Teuton. Crossing from Asia into Europe about 2000 years before the Christian era, they first of all spread themselves along the coast of the Black Sea near to the mouths of the Danube. But they were pushed by other races northward, and at last reached the Baltic, where they finally settled. They spoke a tongue analogous to the Sanskrit. At first they lived in clans until in the Thirteenth Century the dangers threatening them caused them to band together. They formed a sovereign grand duchy, but were compelled to wage incessant wars against the Polish and Ruthenian princes in the South and against the Germans in the North and West. In the Thirteenth Century, when the Tartars had overrun Russia and laid it waste, the White and the Red, and the Little Russians became subject to the Lithuanians, and were thereby freed from the Tartar yoke.

In 1569 came the union of Lublin, when Poland and Lithuania were joined together. Yet Lithuania was never absorbed by Poland, but maintained her own army, finances, administration and judiciary. When the crash came at the Great Partition, however, Lithuania and Poland were overpowered and swept out of existence as separate states. After its annexation by Russia, Lithuania was ruled by governors and Russian officials, and Russian generals and others received large Lithuanian estates upon which the villagers had to perform statute labor.

Before Napoleon's invasion, the Tsar Alexander I had dazzled the Lithuanians by promises to reestablish the grand duchy. Napoleon also had grand schemes for the country and established a Lithuanian Government, which, however, was compelled to flee after the monarch's disastrous retreat from Moscow. Russia thereafter retained Lithuania as a conquered province while the alleged Lithuanian palatine of Augustov was added to Poland. Secret societies began to carry on propaganda among the people, the object being to overthrow the Russian régime. In vain Nicholas I endeavored to keep the people away from revolution, but during the Polish insurrection, in 1830, the Samogitians and Lithuanians started a revolt in which Matusiewicz, Blievicius, Emilia Plater and Mary Rasanavicius distinguished themselves; but the revolt was quelled. Lithuania was doomed to suffer Russification, and the term Western Provinces of Russia was substituted for Lithuania in official documents.

Soon the university of Vilna was closed, Russian was made the official language of the country, and the Russian Code supplanted the Lithuanian statute. Furthermore, some 45,000 families of the gentry were sent to Caucasus and turned into Cossacks by compulsion. Russian settlers in the meantime were attracted to Lithuania by special privileges under the Act of 1841 and the local element was cast out of the higher offices. The students were placed under special surveillance. In 1848 the peasants of Lithuania under leadership of Ancepa had raised the flag of revolt, but were overpowered and compelled to lay down their arms. From 1850 to 1854 the police made many arrests of the so-called federalists and autonomists, hundreds of whom were sentenced to be bastinadoed and then were exiled to Nerchinsk in Siberia. Writers who advocated abolition of serfdom were persecuted with especial harshness.

At last in 1857 commissions were appointed by Tsar Alexander II to work out the realization of the gen-



Map shows the historical frontiers of former province of Russia, which now seeks full independence

eral demand, and on March 3, 1861, the abolition of serfdom was proclaimed; soon privileged jurisdiction was abolished. But raids, search, fines, imprisonment, and deportations to Siberia, were matters of everyday occurrence. Every year huge piles of confiscated books were burned by the gendarmes in the market place in Vilna.

Unable to curb the contraband activity of the Lithuanians the Russian Government arranged an understanding with Germany in 1897, and in Tilis a special political police agent was appointed. This policy resulted in an interesting lawsuit at Königsberg where the Lithuanian people in 1902 won a great moral victory.

Since 1904 books and newspapers have increased in numbers by bounds, though the Russian gendarmes have invented many obstacles anew. If Professor Volter's statistics can be relied on, from the Sixteenth Century to 1904 only 2500 Lithuanian prints had appeared, and in the decennium from 1904-1914 alone the number of issues had reached over 2600 in more than 5,000,000 of copies! A fine testimony, declares a Lithuanian writer, to the eagerness of the common people to learn, and of the intellectuals to furnish the reading material.

BRITISH VOTERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Preceding the British elections a letter was addressed by the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England to the men and women who have become electors by virtue of the Representation of the People Act. It was signed by the two archbishops and by all the diocesan bishops except those of London and Oxford, who are abroad, and read in part:

"The possession of a vote in the choice of representatives of the people in Parliament is at all times a solemn trust. To you it has been committed at an hour when the nation's responsibilities and opportunities are so great, so clear, so solemn, that the most unthinking can hardly fail to be impressed. Here at home the most urgent problems of national welfare await solution. Arrears have to be made up; arrested progress resumed; new ventures attempted. Your help is needed in securing that long-standing abuses are taken away and much-needed reforms are brought about to improve the health, the housing, the education, the moral standard of the nation. Your help is needed in filling our political life with that spirit of fellowship and service for the common weal which has wrought so mightily in the peoples of the Empire since we went to war. Your help is needed in making England a land to which her sons and daughters may be more proud and thankful to belong. We shall rise to the height of the occasion only if the energies of the whole nation are united and controlled by the force of a citizenship instructed and self-disciplined, sustained by a high ideal and devoted to the common good."

"Nor can we forget that now, more than ever, our political responsibility is world-wide. Among the nations of the earth, as well as at home, the old order changes and a new order begins. It is for us as a nation to do our part in seeing that the new order shall be firmly established on the foundations of righteousness and liberty. Whatever of added influence our victory has brought us must be used to strengthen the ties which shall bind all nations in one fellowship for the peace and welfare of mankind. Remembering these high responsibilities, you will realize that in the choice of representatives in Parliament it is not enough to be satisfied with party zeal or fluency of speech. You will wish to choose members who are marked by width of outlook, by single-minded service, and by sterling character."

JAPANESE MISSION EXPECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Imperial Japanese mission, headed by Admiral Prince Yoritomo, is expected to pass through Honolulu from a tour of England and the battlefields of France and Belgium. Marquess K. Inouye, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is a member of the party.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

British Premier Says Home and Dominion Legislatures Have Founded System of Government by Free Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—One of the outstanding features of the annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association held in the Houses of Parliament, was a letter from the Prime Minister in which he said: "I should like to add my tribute to the work the association has performed during the past year in providing that essential machinery for bringing into touch with each other the members of the parliaments of the empire. The value of the exchange of information between dominion and home members of Parliament, and of personal knowledge of each other, and of their common objects, as members of the free parliaments of the British Commonwealth, will be even greater in the years that lie before us than in the past. I believe that the next year's work of the United Kingdom branch of the association should be of great importance to the future of the empire. I earnestly hope that the plans you have in contemplation for the year's work will complete an important stage in the history of parliamentary intercourse within the empire. At no period of the empire's history could this be more vital than at a time when the joint efforts of home and dominion parliaments have been instrumental in establishing throughout the world, let us hope for all time, a system of parliamentary government of free democracies."

The Speaker, who presided, said that next year it was suggested that another overseas delegation should be received in this country. There would be a great number of problems agitating the minds of statesmen in which the assistance and advice of members of the overseas dominions would be invaluable. It was hoped that there would be an opportunity given to those who had not already seen them to visit the battlefields of France and other places which this war had rendered historic for all time.

Dealing with the work of the association, Mr. Lowther said the executive committee had decided that it was desirable in the immediate future to start an inter-parliamentary journal which should contain information valuable to this country of what was going on in the dominions, and which would contain information for the dominions of what was going on in this country and which would be equally valuable to them. He thought the mere statement of this proposal was sufficient to commend it to them.

Mr. Walter Long moved a resolution conveying to the members of the association in the parliaments of the dominions, "heartfelt congratulations that by the sustained and self-sacrificing heroism of the navies and armies of the British Commonwealth and of its allies, acting under free parliaments, the gigantic military autocracy which aimed at world power and imperiled the liberties of all peoples has been forever overthrown and a triumph of parliamentary government achieved."

Lord Harcourt, in seconding the resolution, said: "On Aug. 4, 1914, and for 10 months afterward, I was Colonial Secretary. On that unforgettable night of Aug. 4 I was in the Cabinet Room, Downing Street, with a few of my colleagues. Our eyes were on the clock, our thoughts on one subject only, but there was a feeble effort to direct our conversation to other matters. We were waiting for a reply, which we knew full well would never come, to our ultimatum to Berlin. When Big Ben struck 11 o'clock, midnight in Berlin, we left the room knowing that the British Empire was at war. I crossed Downing Street to the Colonial Office to send a war telegram to the whole of the British Empire. I asked the official in charge of that duty to send the telegram at once and to return to my room when he had done so. In seven minutes he was back, and

before morning I received an acknowledgment of my telegram from every colonial protectorate and even every islet in the Pacific.

"And so, next morning, the grim machinery of war began revolving, in perfect order, and with perfect preparation, so far as the colonies were concerned; because more than two years previously an individual war book had been prepared by the Colonial Committee of Defense for every protectorate and island. It was at that moment locked in the safe of each governor or commissioner, and they knew at once what to do. It was my privilege to receive and to accept the offer of troops from the dominions, in more than one case made before we were actually at war, and the navies of New Zealand and of Australia passed into our control and management for our use and direction 24 hours before war had been declared. It was my duty and pride to invite the governments of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa to take the German colonies in their neighborhood, with a reservation which might have been prudent then, but which is less necessary now—namely, that if they took those colonies they should be at the disposal of the Imperial Government at the end of the war. And most admirably, and most thoughtfully, those colonies taken and administered during the war by the dominions who had undertaken the job.

"We ourselves have never lost a colony even temporarily, during this war, though we were within 24 hours of doing so in the Falkland Isles, which were saved for us by our fleet. The history, the preparation, the voyage, and the accomplishments of that fleet is a story which I hope may now be told. There was a danger to one of our dominions during the South African rebellion, when the rebels went off with shell, arms, and ammunition, possessed by the Union Government. The rebels themselves did not know how great the danger was there. General Botha telegraphed to us to replace the arms and ammunition at the earliest possible moment. I turned naturally, but not very hopefully, to Lord Kitchener. His reply was, 'No, my friend, not one rifle or cartridge shall be diverted from the European front.' So I searched the world over for five or six days and ultimately, in a friendly country, I found the arms and ammunition I wanted. An empty ship was dispatched, the arms and ammunition were loaded in 20 hours, and in 18 days they reached Cape Town. The 18 days was the most critical period for the Union of South Africa that it has gone through since it was formed."

SURRENDER TO BE PAINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is announced that Sir John Lavery, R.A., one of the British artists commissioned by the Admiralty to make pictorial records of the war, will paint the historic scene when the German delegates met in the cabin of Admiral Sir David Beatty to arrange for the surrender of the German fleet. Sir John Lavery, who has painted a nocturne of the arrival of the German delegates on the quarter deck of the Queen Elizabeth, was present during the conference and made a finished study in a difficult light, due to the prevailing fog. There will be 10 other figures in the picture besides the five German delegates. It is hoped that the painting will be ready for exhibition at the Royal Academy next year. Sir John Lavery has presented numerous naval pictures to the nation.

SITUATION IN TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Committee of Union and Progress are reported to have acquired a monopoly of practically everything. Commodities have reached exorbitant prices, and bread has been distributed by the government at a heavy loss. Owing to a system having grown up during the war of selling railway trucks to the highest bidder, the movement of supplies is considerably obstructed. The trucks are actually sold on the stock exchange by the Turkish Director of Railways, and are in the hands of the committee, who use them to back up monopolies or to reward those who serve them. In some cases actresses have received them as presents, whilst engine drivers and stationmasters often refuse to allow the trucks to reach their destination without exacting bribes.

CLEARING BELGIAN HARBORS OF SHIPS

Sunken War Vessels at Ostend and Zeebrugge Being Salvaged—British Hope Vindictive Can Be Preserved as a Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—For some time there has been going on in Ostend harbor the important work of removing the obstacles left there by the British and also by the Germans before they evacuated the Belgian coast. So much progress has already been made by the director of the operations, Commodore Young, who is salvage advisor to the Admiralty, that the vessels drawing 16 feet are able to pass at high tide between the piers up to the deep water quay.

No time was lost in making a start, says The Times. As soon as the Germans had gone a survey began, and within six days the Admiralty Salvage Department, acting in conjunction with the Civil Engineer-in-Chief, got to work on the job. At the time the writer visited Ostend on Oct. 22, and wrote from personal experience—the only craft which could pass up the channel at high water was a motor launch with a five-foot draught. The first step was to create a preliminary channel. The paddle steamer La Flandre lay right across the entrance, and between this ship and the Vindictive a German trawler had been wedged. Farther inside the channel—perhaps 250 yards from La Flandre—two bucket dredgers were sunk one on top of the other. The stern of the top dredger overlapped the other one, and fouled the channel. Alongside the deep water quay was a steam hopper barge with her stern in the water and bows out. This had been sunk by our airmen. Damage done to the lock gates had made the lock and its adjoining basin tidal, while within the lock gates another dredger was down. To complete their work the enemy had upset all the cranes into the basins or the docks, and to most of them mines had been tied.

After the arrival of the salvage officers and men with their plant, which included quantities of gelignite, the task of deepening the entrance was begun. By cutting away the bulwarks of La Flandre an increase of 4 ft. 6 in. of water was at once obtained. Deck houses and paddle wheels were also removed, and there is now a wide entrance of 150 ft., with a depth of water at high tide of 22 ft. Then attention was given to the dredgers, and the salvage workers cut off the stern of the upper one of the two with an oxy-acetylene burning plant. This exposed the boiler, which was promptly plugged up and floated out through the hole. Other obstructions and mines were also cleared away, until a channel 76 ft. had been secured, and vessels drawing 16 ft. were able to berth at high water. It is now proposed to make the lock gates good, work which will be carried out by Royal Naval Engineers, and to pump out the whole of the system. When this has been done the bucket dredger, cranes, and any mines that may be there can be dealt with. Between the piers more of the paddle steamer will be removed, and the dredgers will be lifted by lifting vessels.

When asked what could be done with the Vindictive, Commodore Young said that, of course, she was put where she is in the hope that she could not be lifted, and the cement put into her, after it had been wetted through the explosion, presented a serious problem. He hoped, however, that it would be possible to remove a large portion of the concrete, and then to lift the ship by means of compressed air. Considerable work is involved, and it could not be done in a short time. "But I think," the Commodore said, "that she can be floated and brought to England." If the cruiser can be salvaged there will certainly be a demand that she should come home again, and at some appropriate place be preserved as a lasting memorial of the heroic landing on the Zeebrugge Mole and the daring enterprise by which the lairs of the German submarines were stopped up.

Zeebrugge gives the salvage men a more difficult task than that which

they are handling efficiently and promptly at Ostend. Seven months after the great raid made by Sir Roger Keyes, the block ships sunk on St. George's Day still closed the harbor to all craft, but small submarines and the smallest type of destroyers. When they had to go the Germans, at their leisure, added, further obstacles to navigation. The steamer Brussels lies across the mouth of the harbor, and all sorts of other vessels, including an old submarine and destroyers, have been put down to give trouble. Work is to be started at once, however, and part of the operations will be the cutting off of the stern of the Iphigenia to get a deeper water passage into the harbor. The docks at Bruges are in a bad tangle. Boats and barges have been sunk as it were, in a heap there, and it is probable that the whole of the canal will have to be pumped out from end to end when the lock gates have been repaired.

PASSPORTS RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—According to official announcement, although the naval reasons which have hitherto made it necessary to restrict the issue of passports to men, women, and children no longer apply, extraordinary demands will be made on passenger tonnage by the need of repatriating the families of Dominion troops, and when demobilization begins, the troops themselves. The paucity of tonnage in relation to the anticipated demands renders it necessary, therefore, to maintain, for purely traffic reasons, restrictions on the number of passports issued. On imperial grounds, as well as in the interests of the passengers themselves, it is essential that as many as possible of the families of persons domiciled or permanently stationed abroad should be repatriated before demobilization of the army begins. Passengers within this category should, therefore, lose no time in obtaining passports and, having done so, in applying to the shipping companies for passages. A further announcement will be made with regard to the provision of passages for the families of His Majesty's imperial forces. Once demobilization has begun, accommodation for families will be increasingly difficult to provide.

ROSYTH'S UNIQUE OIL PIPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Tophill, Fourth Sea Lord, recently opened the oil-fuel pipeline which the British Petroleum Executive, in cooperation with the Admiralty, have laid along the line of the Forth and Clyde Canal to supply oil fuel to the naval base at Rosyth. The original purpose of the line was to circumvent enemy submarines by obviating the need for tank steamers to travel round the north coast of Scotland to Rosyth. The line is 35 miles in length, and is stated to be the longest pipe line in Europe. Sixteen tanks, each of 8000 tons capacity, have been erected near the pumping station at Old Kilpatrick, and there are two intermediate pumping stations before the oil is discharged into reservoirs at Grangemouth. Admiral Tophill said that America rendered valuable assistance in the construction of the line, which was of great value, although the war was over.

ORIENTAL RICE TARIFF IS URGED

Pacific Growers Association to Make an Urgent Appeal to Congress to Restore the Former Toll of Two Cents a Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SACRAMENTO, California—Data concerning rice growing and the rice industry on the Pacific Coast is being collected and prepared by Charles H. Merry, secretary of the Pacific Rice Growers Association and secretary of the California rice committee of the Federal Food Administration, with a view to presenting to Congress through California congressmen an urgent appeal to have the former tariff of 2 cents a pound on Oriental rice restored.

Secretary Merry stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that while the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States rice growers' associations had as yet taken no action toward urging the restoration of the former tariff on Oriental rice, he was assured of their energetic cooperation in the matter, particularly as any encroachment of the Oriental rice growers upon the legitimate market territory of the California growers would necessitate the California growers in turn entering the trade territory of the Southern States growers in order to market their crop. Heretofore the rice growers of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have not found it necessary to enter into active competition, but have satisfactorily maintained separate and distinct markets.

"Early in the Wilson Administration the tariff of 2 cents a pound on all incoming Oriental rice was reduced to 6 mills by Congress," the Pacific Rice Growers secretary stated, "but, owing to the war-time embargo on that rice and because of the scarcity of ships, the Pacific Coast market was not disturbed. Nor is any ill effect expected from Oriental competition on the rice crop now being harvested, but all rice growers throughout the United States are threatened with serious loss on the 1919 crop unless the original tariff of 2 cents is restored by Congress in the meantime."

"The California rice crop this year is approximately 125,000 acres with an estimated yield of 30 100-pound sacks to the acre, as compared with 900,000 acres in the Southern States with an estimated yield of 20 100-pound sacks to the acre; an approximate total of 1,025,000 acres in rice in the United States yielding, it is estimated by the Pacific Rice Growers Association, 21,750,000 100-pound sacks. The Pacific Coast growers market their rice in 100-pound sacks, while the Southern States growers use the 200-pound sack as a unit basis.

Rice is rapidly becoming one of California's principal crops, and it is probable that the present acreage will be increased to a minimum of 250,000 within the next two years, according to the growers and millers.

Annual Clearance Sale

Begins

Thursday, Dec. 26, 1918

For many years this sale has provided a very important money-saving opportunity. The sale includes practically every department in the store and is especially strong in

Ready-to-Wear Goods of All Kinds for Women, Misses and Children;
Wash Dress Goods, Wool Dress Goods,
Silks, Table-Linens, Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Millinery, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves,
Laces, etc.

Goods bought at this sale may be charged as usual to those having approved accounts with us, but none of the goods can be returned or exchanged. If you have not received a catalogue, please ask for one when you come into the store.

Goods charged during this sale will appear on bill rendered February 1st.

LINENS. The trade papers indicate another advance in prices for linens because flax is scarce and because every civilized country is bare of linens and wants them. When you realize that we have a fine assortment and that our linens are not marked nearly so high as present market prices, warrant, you will realize the money-saving importance of this Sale.

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HAWAIIAN POLITICS AND R. L. S.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When Stevenson made the acquaintance of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, he little realized that he was being drawn into a hotbed of political dissension, and that in the future, wherever Hawaiian politics of that period were mentioned, his name would more than likely be mentioned too. The part taken by Stevenson in Polynesian politics during his celebrated sojourn in the South Sea Islands has often been a subject for criticism, partly deserved, but for the most part unworthy of the man he was as the ill-advised apologies of his friends. Stevenson was scarcely a friend to apologize for, and Captain Otis, the "brave" master of the yacht Casco, in which the author of "Treasure Island" undertook his first voyage to the South Seas, settles the question in a manner at once virile and fraught with common sense.

"Well, gentlemen," said he, when, in a gathering of men, all personal friends of Stevenson and admirers of his work, the conversation had turned on the inconsistencies of the novelist's course as regards his acts and utterances in Hawaii and Samoa. "It seems to me this way: Stevenson was first and last a man of convictions—in fact, he always acted promptly and vigorously when he reached a conclusion that satisfied his own mind—but his mental make-up was such that he always took the side of the under dog in any fight that arose, without waiting to inquire whether the under dog had the right of it or was in the wrong. That was the man, gentlemen, and I know from personal experience that he didn't know what fear was, when he defended what he thought was right."

The "under dog," when Stevenson first set foot in Hawaii, happened to be the crumbling native monarchy, represented in the person of the semi-savage King, Kalakaua, and with the characteristic chivalrousness that so often prompted him to tilt at windmills, Stevenson at once took sides without waiting to assure himself that the native dynasty, through misrule and personal misconduct, had proven its unfitness to survive. Two days after his arrival in Hawaii, Stevenson presented his respects at the palace, and Kalakaua, always eager to make friends of newly arrived foreigners if he thought them powerful enough to aid his waning cause, and evidently believing Stevenson to be such a man, promptly returned the courtesy and repaired aboard the Casco. During the informal interview which ensued, Stevenson had the opportunity of admiring the King's intelligence, which he did with that warm generosity so characteristic of him, while toward Kalakaua's less admirable propensities, true to a life-habit which with other sound traits has assured him the world's lasting esteem and affection, he refused to take an uncharitable attitude.

At the native feast which the King gave a few days later and at which Stevenson sat as guest of honor, Mrs. Stevenson on behalf of her husband presented His Polynesian Majesty with a fine yellow pearl and read the following sonnet, composed by Stevenson for the occasion:

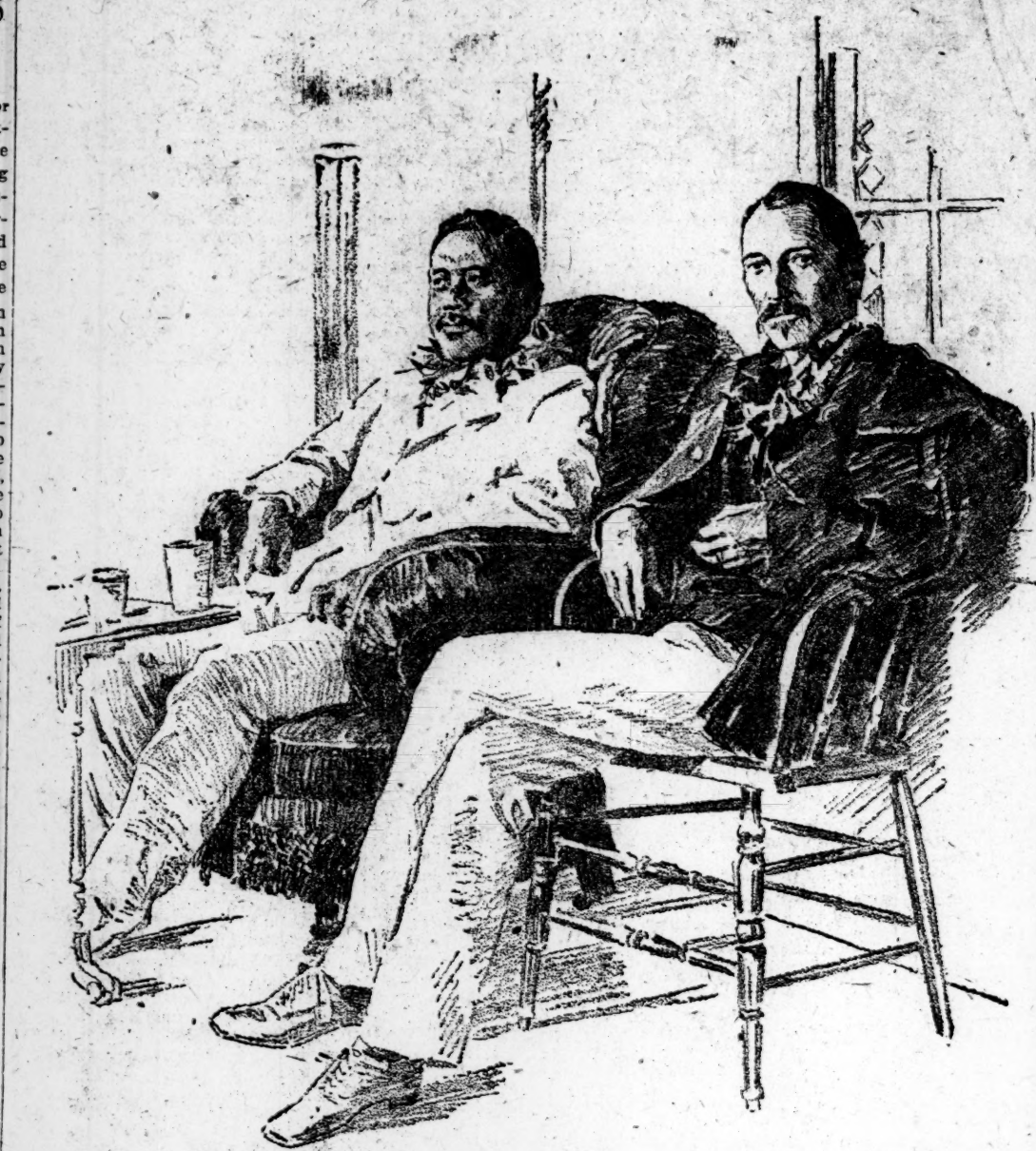
The Silver Ship, my King—that was her name
In the bright islands whence your fathers came—
The Silver Ship, at rest from winds and tides,
Below your palace in your harbor rides:
And the seafarers, sitting on shore,
Like eager merchants count their treasures o'er.
One gift they find, one strange and lovely thing,
Now doubly precious since it pleased a king.
The right, my liege, is ancient as the lyre
For bards to give to kings what kings admire.

"The mine to offer to Apollo's sake;
And since the gift is fitting, yours to take.
To golden hands the golden pearl I bring:
The ocean jewel to the island king."
Honolulu, Feb. 3, 1889.

That the mutual attitude of Stevenson and the foreign residents in Hawaii, mostly American and English, was not of the most cordial, there remains no doubt. The court circles with which Stevenson came in contact during his sojourn in Hawaii had suffered himself to be identified, partly cajoled by the flattering advances of Kalakaua, made with a definite purpose in view, partly because in his novelist and adventure-seeker's eyes they were possessed of a picturesque element which the Anglo-Saxon colony lacked, represented social decadence and administrative abuse which the foreign population was bending its efforts to wipe out of existence, and with them Stevenson's associations could but count against him. Stevenson himself aggravated the situation by a proneness to hasty conclusions which has proved the stumblingblock of so many men-of-letters, writing their impressions of foreign lands, and which with him may almost be said to have been habitual. Though for reasons of his own he withdrew his Hawaiian papers from publication, omitting them from his South Sea series, evidence is sufficient to prove that in regard to the actions of the white residents his criticism was harsh, immature and undeniably lacking in discrimination.

Such was his position when he hurried the Damien Letter, and, lo! as was his motive, it is no surprise that the letter was greeted by the general public with mingled feelings. While literature doubtless finds itself enriched by this magnificent philippic, many of Stevenson's warmest admirers have since agreed with the great author's distinguished biographer, Prof. Walter Raleigh, that the Damien Letter was perhaps his only literary mistake. "It is a matchless piece of scorn and invective," says Professor Raleigh, "not inferior in skill to anything he ever wrote. But that it was well done is no proof that it should have been done at all."

It is certain that of the islands of



Stevenson and King Kalakaua at Gastenberg's

the Polynesian group Stevenson liked Hawaii least, a fact of which he pretended to make no secret. At his second and last visit to Hawaii, before definitely settling down in the Lotus land of Samoa, Queen Liliokalani had ascended her brother Kalakaua's throne, and with her short-lived reign and deposition the ancient native dynasty came to an end.

How completely politics and accurate observation in strange places were out of his line, Stevenson probably never realized, but that he was not entirely unaware of the mistaken nature of some of his political endeavors, appears from the charming, whimsical way, so essentially typical of him, in which he expressed himself to a reporter, who, upon Stevenson's second visit to Hawaii, asked him for his views of the Samoan administration.

"You are very welcome," said Stevenson, "but it must be understood that I cannot express an opinion on local (Hawaiian) matters; it takes a spy head to keep the pace of a spry tongue. This much I have learned from my experience of Samoan politics, and I do not intend to get into politics—and consequently into trouble—while I remain here."

EXPORT ORDER IS BEING RELAXED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sweeping relaxation of restrictions on export of foodstuffs, fanners and feeds to South and Central America was announced by the War Trade Board on Tuesday. Wheat and wheat flour, corn, sugar, butter, cheese, eggs, linseed meal and cottonseed meal remain on the export conservation list, and any of these may be obtained in certain quantities through official channels.

Licenses for exportation to South America of manufactures containing gold will be granted upon agreement of exporters to import an equivalent amount of bullion and provided the bullion value of the gold in the manufacture represents 65 per cent of the articles.

Coconut meat can be imported in any quantities. Restrictions on quality and fixing of maximum prices of rubber importations are eliminated. Sugar and glycerine substitutes will be removed from the conservation list Jan. 15.

GENERALS EXCHANGE HOLIDAY GREETINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Pershing on Tuesday cabled to General March: "Please accept for the officers and men of the American Army in the United States cordial Christmas greetings and best wishes for the coming year from the American expeditionary force."

General March replied: "Christmas greetings to yourself and the American expeditionary force. A Happy New Year and a speedy return home."

HAWAII TAX LAW UPHOLD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—A decision has been handed down by the territorial Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Frontage Tax Law. The validity of the law was questioned by L. L. McCandless, defeated candidate for delegate, who refused to pay his assessment for improvements on Beretania Street, and who employed the city treasurer from selling the property to pay the assessment.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The easiest part of the work of the public library in the grave matter of Americanizing the foreigner is that which concerns the children. Here the library and the school are cooperating more and more satisfactorily, and the years between childhood and manhood provide opportunity to teach fundamentally and in the light of history, something of what American citizenship means—what it stands for, what, also, it must measure up to if the United States of North America is to fulfill its manifest high destiny. The older people, parents, grandparents, patriarchy, present a totally different need. These by the thousands are living in the large cities under conditions of racial detachment that make of them scarcely colonists, for many times they have no mental connection with the country in which, fleeing for refuge or food or emigrating because the younger ones urged, they have but set up their tents.

Some of these are people of education in their Eastern way. The Russian or Polish Jew peddling tin pans or shoe laces on the East Side in New York, shabbier of the shabby, dull of aspect and slow of comprehension when we attempt to converse with him, frequently goes home to pour over books of ancient wisdom in languages that we associate only with the very learned, but does not know how to relate himself or his education to us and our queer ways; and we are too self-satisfied, and on our part too dull, to perceive the nature of the link we must forge if his culture, with its enriching elements, is to be added to the American national character, and our better ideals of free citizenship so translated to him that he can assimilate them.

The word Americanization is glibly in the air just now, but the thing itself is most superficially conceived of by the average citizen of the United States as a process whereby the foreigner acquires a few fragments of the English language, and thereupon finds himself in possession of naturalization papers and a ballot. But how hazy his notions often are as to the great privilege conferred by the one and the great responsibilities typified by the other, how helpless, how much at sea he is still; and how likely either to go back and burrow uselessly in his inapplicable knowledge, or, if of slighter intellectual caliber, to become the tool of the political "boss."

Right here is where the library needs to keep its eyes open, to discover whether what it is doing is of actual training value. The experience of Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim, as he has related it in a recent tribute to the work of Mr. William H. Brett, for many years in the front rank of American librarians, is full of instruction on this point. Rabbi Sternheim was at the head of a social settlement in Cleveland when Mr. Brett was librarian of the Public Library of that city, and he generously attributes a radical change which took place in the branch library at the settlement to Mr. Brett's liberal interpretation and support. The rabbi had found that the children's room was always full, which, knowing the usual avidity of the Jewish child for reading, did not surprise him; but the adult room, well supplied with Yiddish literature, and books on Jewish subjects, was almost empty. Pondering on this as he gradually became more intimately acquainted with his constituency, he came to the conclusion that the trouble was purely a lack of connection. "There are two views of Ameri-

cization," he says. "One is the narrow viewpoint which would take the Jew and the Scandinavian and Italian and Slav, and crush out of them every Old World idealism, in the vain effort to make them stereotyped American citizens, without much emphasis upon the quality of citizenship. The other is the far-visioned type, which conceives Americanization as an effort to bring a common ideal and a common aspiration to a citizenship of a hundred million through the contribution of the joy in music and art of the Italian, the domesticity, perseverance and frugality of the Scandinavian, and the intellectuality and impetuosity of the Jew, coupled with similarly specific contributions of the diverse peoples."

In a decision to work from the second point of view this is what they did:

"We took out the formal furniture and we made the room beautiful. We changed librarians, not because the girl in charge was inefficient or incapable, but because we wanted to put into the room a girl with vision, who understood both America and the Jew and who could speak to her prospective clientele in the language understood, Yiddish. We let it be known that while it was considered good manners in America to take off one's hat in a public place and especially in the presence of ladies, this was a peculiarly Western custom that we strictly enforced in the children's room because the little boys were going to school and knew all about it; but that we would agree to hold it in abeyance in the case of the immigrant who had not oriented himself to the weird and strange customs of the West. We went farther still. We wanted to make this room a haven of refuge from the drear, barren and noisy apartments of the slum and to make it approach the ineffable conception which is called 'Home.' At first the new order of things seemed to be too much like a dream to be true. Fresh from the atrocities of bureaucratic Russia, not altogether insensible to the pressure of the corrupt forces rampant in the American slum, these bruised and battered victims of the inequalities of our human life were naturally suspicious of this tender regard for their innermost susceptibilities and wondered what would be the price. As they came to conceive that, assisted only by the interpretation of a modest brother-in-faith differing from them in outward conception but linked to them by centuries of tradition, this new order of things was a gift from a whole-souled American citizen for whom democracy spelled 'brotherhood,' our reading room was crowded, night after night."

Here shines a beacon light in the library country, for the warning and advisement of who will take heed. An example of desirable cooperation between the public library and the public school is that set by the Municipal Reference Library of New York, which is duplicating its files of civic material, and announces in its Notes, published by the New York

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Public Library, that it will be glad to share them with the teachers.
Municipal Reference Library Notes also carries a list, monthly revised, of all the new publications by city departments which have been added to the library, and are open for consultation. Those for the present month, besides the journals and reports of the Board of Aldermen, Board of Education, Board of Standards and Appeals, and other important city records, include the bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum, the New York Zoological Society, and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Remember Antonio Magliabechi, librarian to Cosmo III, Duke of Tuscany. If you—a librarian or an attendant—are ever tempted to repine because so much of your work seems to be the mere handling of books by means of which others win praise for themselves, in answer to a scornful attack, he wrote:

Some say, after all, his learning is not so great.
The learned allow him but librarian's state.
And yet, in sober truth it must be said
All go to him for flour to make their bread.

SUFFRAGE DRIVE IN LOUISIANA

National Leaders Helping the
State Forces—They Hope to
Win Senator Gay's Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Although Senator Edward J. Gay, who voted for suffrage in the November election, has repudiated unfavorably the appeal of the National Woman's Party that he vote for the suffrage amendment at the next session of Congress, Louisiana continues to be the center of the national fight for "votes for women." The Senator holds that the granting of suffrage should be by state action instead of federal. A new and determined drive is being made in this State by the leaders of the National Woman's Party, whose headquarters for the South have been located in New Orleans. Louisiana women, who failed to get the vote through state referendum by only a narrow margin at the last election, on Nov. 5, have abandoned the hope of obtaining the ballot by state action and are combining their forces under the leadership of Mrs. L. G. Bankston and Mrs. Randolph Lyons, both of New Orleans, in a campaign for the federal amendment.

Two suffragists of national reputation, Miss Vivian Pierce of California and Miss Lucy Brannan of Georgia, are in New Orleans to aid the campaign, which is planned to reach every voter in the State. Miss Pierce, editor of the Suffragist, the national weekly devoted to suffrage, said: "I have always felt that the South is the strategic section that eventually would win us the vote; in other words, if the South can be converted to the cause, the fight is as good as won. Senator Gay's vote is the crux of the situation in Congress; he can enfranchise the women of this nation and make them lastingly grateful. President Wilson did the greatest thing for suffrage that any man has yet done when he spoke for it in the Senate and declared it a measure necessary to the winning of the war. Yet it is more than that. It is a reconstruction and a peace measure. In this regard, Senator Gay can be as big a man as the President. He can vote for suffrage; he can give us the last vote that will enfranchise women, East, West, North and South."

Miss Brannan, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, is scheduled to visit every one of the 63 parishes of Louisiana and speak for suffrage several times in each.

GERMANS NOW FREE TO GO ABOUT AT WILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Germans will be permitted to move about at will excepting as to entrance and departure from the United States, beginning on Wednesday, under an order by Attorney-General Gregory. The order, issued on cable instructions from President Wilson, will effect about 500,000 men and women. The status of interned Germans is not affected.

DRY PROGRAM APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Further prohibition legislation, outlined in the program of the legislative committee of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, was approved by the North Carolina Methodist Conference at Goldsboro, North Carolina.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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REMARKABLE COMIC OPERA SUCCESSES
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Tonight, Thurs. & Sat. Mikado

THEATERS

French Theater, New York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Henri Dhurtal and Jean Sarmant, of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, deserve from their manager, Mr. Copeau, a citation for their achievement the week of Dec. 16, in helping Twentieth Century audiences to realize the meaning of the romantic spirit which held the imagination of Europe captive 85 years ago. These two men, appearing in "Les Caprices de Marianne," in two acts, by de Musset, and taking the characters, respectively, of Coello, who is in love with Marianne, and of Octave, who, by pleading Coello's cause, makes Marianne fall in love with himself, showed such insight as social historians and evinced such charm as poets of the stage, as to merit distinct mention in the campaign in behalf of French drama in the United States, with which they are associated.

Mr. Dhurtal, to the last accent and gesture, was an authoritative exemplar of the romantic lover whom de Musset, in another of his plays, "La Nuit Vénitienne," speaks of as typified by the andante movement in a piece of instrumental music. "Eyes moist with tears, passionate vows, tender assurances, melancholy," Mr. Sarmant, in turn, presented no less admirably another phase of the romantic mood, impersonating Octave, who is chivalrously fond of Coello, and who contemptuously disregards his advantage when Marianne prefers him to his friend.

The work of the pair of actors was a definition of a strange and attractive period, when an idealism more quixotic than Quixote's own pervaded society. This idealism was gone from France in 1851, when de Musset's "Les Caprices de Marianne" was tardily put for the first time in performance. It could not, indeed, hold possession of the French long. It was too much given to fine disdain and to helpless regret, and was generally too negative for the times. It thrived better and longer with the Russians, retaining its influence over them as long as Tchaikovsky wrote music and even as long as Tolstoy wrote books.

As far as "Les Caprices de Marianne" is a definition of the romantic movement, it was admirably set forth by the French players. But as far as it is a drama, it was indifferently done. Mr. Jouvet evidently regarded the rôle of the elderly eavesdropping, ambuscading husband as a conventionality, and kept it as much as possible in the background. Mme. Bogaert gave of the supposedly capricious Marianne a portrayal too impalpable and too much of the moonlight to count for anything.

Along with the de Musset work, was presented a modern piece, "Le Fardeau de la Liberté," by Bernard, a one-act play. This is essentially a comic monologue on freedom, with Mr. Bouquet interpreting the part of the Parisian idler who believes that the only road leading to human liberty is the road leading to the fall. The metallic tinkle in Mr. Bouquet's tones seemed inevitably the voice of Bernard's cynic who is redeemed by his amiability.

"The Gondoliers"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Society of American Singers makes no particular progress in its production of "The Gondoliers," and at the same time it does not recede from the standard of quality it has established in its season of Gilbert and Sullivan. That standard is strong in principals

who sing acceptably, enunciate clearly, and act almost always within the Gilbert and Sullivan atmosphere; it is excellent orchestration, for John McGhee conducts a band of musicians who respond with facility to his sympathetic understanding of the scores; but it is still weak in chorus work. Voices blend and the joint enunciation of the glib phrases is not poorly done; but when dancing is attempted, or movement of any kind, the ladies and gentlemen who crowd the Piazetta in Venice or the pavilion of Barataria are strenuous, but not graceful workmen. Mr. Jones, the stage director, may have something to do here. At least, there are times when the chorus could be grouped or moved about with some degree of common sense. Perhaps the society believes that success depends solely upon singing; yet it is not easy to sit through a whole performance with one's eyes closed.

Somehow, too, "The Gondoliers" is at times a bit tedious, or more so than "The Mikado," or "The Pirates of Penzance." Which is not to say that the Gilbertian sparkle rubs off after all these years, but merely that "The Gondoliers" in this performance is too long drawn out. Again, stage direction may be somewhat at fault. Director as well as author must take responsibility for the speed of a performance.

Craig Campbell and Bertram Peacock work indefatigably for comedy's sake, as the Joint King; Herbert Watrous is his usual ponderous, but amusing self as the Duke of Plaza Toro, and William Danforth adds another to his list of vivid delineations true to Gilbert-Sullivan type, as the Grand Inquisitor. Indeed, it can be said that a huge amount of the piece's original laughter is registered, much to the relief of a clientele which invites such revivals as these again and again. Whether this is the clientele the society started out to attract, by presenting light operas generally, seems to make little difference to the management. They are staking their all on Gilbert and Sullivan. The pair are usually regarded as winners. In this case there would be no doubt of it. If some of the starchiness of action, the mustiness of scene and costume, could be removed from the productions, especially from the chorus, who undoubtedly mean well but who neither look nor act so.

BOSTON ELEVATED TRUSTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University has been appointed a trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway by the Governor of Massachusetts, succeeding William M. Butler, chairman, who resigned. For a number of months Professor Ripley has been serving as a member of the United States Wage Adjusting Board in Washington. Previous to this engagement, he was nominated by the Governor as a member of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, but he was opposed by certain manufacturing interests and the Executive Council refused to confirm his nomination.

GRAVEL ROADS TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Mississippi—Work on the Mississippi system of gravel roads is to be resumed at once. Two million dollars immediately available and another million ready for use as soon as the Capital Issues Committee ceases its functions, will make a great improvement in the road system possible. A more permanent system is expected to be advocated in the future, but at present the gravel roads are a great advance over the old type of dirt road.

McCutcheon's January Linen and White Goods Sale

From January 2d to 31st

IN some respects this is the most important Linen and White Goods Sale we have ever held.

By concentrating on the task of watching the Linen markets of the world during the four critical years just past, and knowing when and where to buy, we are this January in a position to offer our Patrons a large range of Household Linens of regular McCutcheon quality at prices as low as, and in some cases lower than, they were a year ago, and this notwithstanding the marked increase in cost during the past year.

Mainly the prices on these goods are below even present-day wholesale prices.

In our judgment Linen prices cannot change much for the better for two years, and we therefore strongly urge our Patrons to purchase, during this January sale, such Linens as they need or are likely to need for themselves or for gift purposes during the coming year.

In imported Lingerie, now so difficult to obtain, we are able to offer an especially fine selection of the choicest French, Madeira and Philippine handwork at prices which are remarkably reasonable. We are also showing a beautiful line of Lingerie of domestic manufacture.

We are very proud of the collection of Children's Garments which we are offering for our January Sale. Our Children's Department is steadily growing in favor with those who are seeking Children's Wear of reliable quality and approved style.

A copy of our January Linen and White Goods Sale Catalogue will be mailed on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

VIEWS ON RETURN TO NORMAL STATUS

Replies Sent by Members of the Merchants Association Tell Opinions on Protective Tariff Issue for the United States

A previous article on this subject was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 24.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—That the industrial outlook is an excellent one seems to be the general opinion of the manufacturing members who have replied to questions sent out by the Merchants Association. They point out certain obstacles, however, in response to another question, which they feel are retarding the return to normal conditions, a number mentioning what they think is the desirability of a protective tariff to protect new industries or their belief in the necessity of such a tariff to maintain the high wages which labor now insists upon.

A number of manufacturers reported difficulty in resuming normal production because of lack of credit, due to the fact that considerable amounts of money are tied up in raw materials and goods in process for government orders, these materials being, in many cases, entirely unsuited to civilian business. It is expected, they say, that the final adjustment of the canceled contract will take care of such matters.

Readjustment, it is said, is being held back. In many lines of industry, by the difficulty of obtaining raw materials, this being due, in most cases, to the fact that the regular raw materials sources are in foreign countries, which are not accessible because of lack of ships, or to government control of materials. Although there is an apparent scarcity of some materials owing to the fact that the government still holds control of them, or owns large quantities of them, the particular problem of manufacturers in this connection in many cases is caused by the uncertainty of the amount of materials which the government has on hand, its plans for disposing of them, and the time which the regular market will be given to absorb the goods which the government releases.

Further it is declared that the retailer's apprehension lest future drops in prices may leave him with large stocks on hand makes it difficult for the manufacturers to develop normal markets. Prices will decrease in many cases only gradually because there can be no rapid decrease in cost of raw materials to the manufacturer, or in cost of production. In such cases the manufacturer will be obliged to show the retailer the actual conditions, as many are doing, by calling the attention of their customers to the conditions surrounding production in their plants and the impossibility of any rapid fall in prices. In some lines, however, there will be price reductions, and in these cases the manufacturer must consider the protection of the retailer.

Other problems of the manufacturers, according to the association, include the necessity of developing new markets and the difficulty of developing them with present high prices, unsatisfactory local transportation conditions, possibility of German competition, more in many cases, from France and England due to the increased industrial efficiency in those countries overproduction in certain lines at the present time and lack of shipping space to foreign markets—especially South America.

NATIONAL GUARD IS WIPED OUT

Former Members, When Discharged From Federal Service, Revert to a Civilian Status

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An opinion of the judge advocate-general's office, approved by the Secretary of War, holds that officers and enlisted men of the national guard will revert to civilian status when discharged from the federal service. The effect of the ruling practically is to wipe out of existence the national guard as it was organized prior to the war.

The opinion, rendered by Brig.-Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, who has been acting judge advocate-general, was made public on Tuesday by the War Department. General Ansell, chief of staff, on Dec. 20, asked for an opinion as to the status of members of the national guard subsequent to their discharge from the federal service. His memorandum called attention to a digest of an opinion of the judge advocate-general dated January, 1918, in which it was said that when the guardsmen were "mustered out" of the federal service, they would revert to their militia status and also to their status in the national guard.

General Ansell in his decision pointed out that this opinion was based on muster out and not upon discharge, and added: "As a matter of fact the opinion in the digest in which this sentence occurs holds without qualification that the draft of a member of the national guard into the federal service absolutely discharges him from the militia, which includes the national guard. Furthermore this office has held that a commission in the temporary forces is incompatible with a commission in the national guard and operates to cancel the commission in the national guard."

"It is therefore the opinion of the office that former members of the national guard, both officers and enlisted men, who entered the service by draft



Map showing Spitzbergen

Islands of the Arctic the ultimate ownership of which has yet to be settled.

FUTURE POSITION OF SPITZBERGEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What shall be done with Spitzbergen, the archipelago in the Arctic consisting of five main islands and a number of smaller ones? Who, in short, shall be master of this out-of-the-way corner of the world? That is the question, although until Spitzbergen became a decided economic factor in Europe, through the discovery of valuable metals and coal, it remained, and could remain for all that anyone cared, a negligible Tom-Tiddler's ground. But with iron ore accessible, with unlimited coal supplies, that required little more than the scratching of the Earth's surface in order to obtain them, Spitzbergen became another story. It ceased to be merely a convenient place for ambitious tourists, for whom the islands stood as the goal of a summer's tour which might win them the glamour surrounding an Arctic voyage.

Shall the islands go to Holland? For a Dutchman first sighted the archipelago in the modern era, whatever the Norsemen of Lief Ericsson's age may have done. Shall they be British? For an Englishman, Hudson, followed the Dutchman in 1607; and it is even on record that Sir Hugh Willoughby was off the islands as early as 1533. Shall they be Swedish or Norwegian? Shall they go to the Americans, who have worked large coal claims in Advent Bay? Or shall they go to the Russians? And thereby hangs a tale. There has been German mining property for some time on the islands, including a big wireless installation. The Brest-Litovsk Treaty between Germany and Russia contained a curious clause relating to Spitzbergen. That clause, inserted under the compulsion of German bayonets, nominally gave the islands equally to Russia and to Germany, with what ulterior motive behind it can be easily imagined. Soon after this decision was reached, a British expedition set out at first under Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Arctic explorer. The expedition, it is said, took a large number of miners, a great quantity of mining material and three years' supplies, and it is alleged that German mining property was seized. Thus the plot, hatched at Brest-Litovsk, to appropriate Spitzbergen for the fatherland was nipped in the bud.

The question of rightful claim to the islands cannot, however, be settled offhand. The fact is that Spitzbergen, unlike Iceland, has never been permanently inhabited, although there are cases on record of men who have lived a Robinson

Crusoe existence on the island for many years under stress of circumstances. A Russian trader, notably, is said to have spent 32 winters there. The Dutchman Barent's expedition preceded Hudson's by about 11 years. Thomas Marmaduke of the good ship Heartsease, reached the islands two years later, and it was no doubt due to the tales which he bore back to port of the quantity of whales in Spitzbergen waters, that induced the Muscovy Company to fit out a hunting expedition. The Dutch early joined the English in the work of whaling, and there were frequent collisions between the whalers of the two nationalities.

The Danes were not long in recognizing the economic value of Spitzbergen, and put up an extraordinary claim to the islands as forming a part of Greenland. England thereupon attempted to annex the islands, but the Dutch were by this time the dominant factor in the whaling industry, and in 1623 they founded the settlement of Smeerenburg. Later expeditions made the archipelago their base for polar explorations. In 1898 the Norwegians started a weekly service of tourist steamers for the summer months, and a small inn was erected in Advent Bay in Ice Fjord.

The existence of coal on the islands had been known for some time, but it was not until 1900 that coal began to be worked in the neighborhood of Advent Bay, a seam 10 feet thick having been found beneath 40 feet of fossil ice and 20 feet of rock. This development, together with other considerations, led to discussion between the powers interested as to the rights of territorial sovereignty over the islands; but the question up to the outbreak of the war had not been brought to a settlement. Recently, extensive areas of valuable coal have been located and exploited by British, German, Swedish, Norwegian, and American companies. In 1912 one company alone shipped to Europe 40,000 tons. The main field of operation is on the south side of Ice Fjord, where large undertakings are engaged in the mining industry.

Transport is a crucial problem in export from Spitzbergen. Although the glaciers do not give rise to the huge icebergs such as are found on Greenland, the smaller bergs and the pack ice are sufficient to prevent ships approaching or leaving the shore during certain months of the year. Clearly, Spitzbergen does not come under the head of a country which can have any voice in its own fate. Without a native population, no right of self-determination is implied, and probably the future will not even see the islands colonized in the sense in which that word is understood. Probably their destination will be that of a trading archipelago controlled by a mixed international commission.

LIQUOR LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas.—Persons shipping intoxicating liquor into Texas for personal use, or for any other purpose, will be prosecuted under the federal laws, according to Wilmot Odell, United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Texas. Mr. Odell explains that there have been numerous conflicting opinions as to the legality of such shipments, and declares that the law is plain in its provisions prohibiting such shipments.

ARKANSAS FARMING CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—The fifth Arkansas profitable farming campaign, conducted by the bankers and business men of Arkansas, will be opened throughout the State on Jan. 20. Efforts are to be made to increase the acreage of foodstuffs and the amount of live stock in the State.

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POTASH OUTPUT IS BEING INCREASED

Development of Industry in the United States During the War to Be Continued by Federal Department of the Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement is made by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, that the development of potash production in the United States, undertaken as a war-time necessity, will be continued. Before the war the United States had produced little potash, but the stopping of imports, especially from Germany, afforded an opportunity for developing deposits in the West, as well as for experimenting with its manufacture as a by-product on a commercial basis.

The division of chemicals of the War Industries Board, of which C. H. McDowell is the chief, took the initiative in developing the resources of the country and in encouraging private enterprise. The result has been that great deposits of potash have been found in several sections of the United States, and in addition discoveries have been made of methods of chemical production, largely from waste products.

When the War Industries Board goes out of existence the government end of the potash development will be taken care of by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior. The United States fields are different in character from those of Germany. In the latter country, the Strassfurt are the oldest fields. Here, there was at one time a channel through which the salt water flowed. Here deposits were made gradually, and finally were forced by mountain pressure into "saddles" from 1500 to 2000 feet in depth. These deposits are estimated to be 4000 years old. Other German fields which have been worked profitably are the Hanover, the South Hartz Mountains, and the Alsace fields. The latter may now, of course, pass into possession of the French.

The largest development in this country is in the Seales Lake district, San Bernardino County, California, where, when the war began, brine was being chemically utilized. Borax and other chemicals were being produced and, as there were evidences of potash, investigations were made and it was found that it could be produced in paying quantities. Between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 has been invested. A railroad of about 25 miles in length was laid over the desert, and the potash can be got to the coast at a freight cost of about \$2 a ton, and thence sent through the Panama Canal.

A development of great importance in Utah is that of a chemically pure potash produced from alumite. This is too expensive for ordinary agricultural purposes, but it is used for especially high grade crops, such as oranges. A company had been making some potash at Salt Lake City, Utah, and recently one has been organized in the Flat Lake region at Saldara, and

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OHIO RIVER PLANS TOPIC OF MEETING

Valley Improvement Association Would Have Congress Speed Improvement Started in 1910

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Realizing that the time is opportune for strong efforts to impress upon Congress the necessity for adopting some definite program with respect to the improvement of the Ohio River so that a stage of nine feet will be provided at all times throughout the year, the delegates to the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to fulfill its promise made in legislation passed in 1910 providing that funds should be appropriated from time to time for the Ohio River improvement project so that the work could be completed by 1922. In the preamble to the resolutions it was pointed out that the present rate of appropriations is such that it will be impossible to complete the work within that time.

The attention of Congress is called to the claim, made by those in charge, that the transportation of coal during the seasons of its greatest scarcity, made possible by the partial and temporary release of water stored by dams already completed, has more than returned the cost of their construction by affording the continuance of industrial activity and the operation of mines. This, the resolutions say, conveys the greater benefits that would accrue to the public from the completed work.

The assurance to Congress is made of the readiness of municipalities to provide suitable terminals as soon as certainty of completion within a reasonable time is assured by Congress. The complete canalization of the Ohio River, according to surveys made by government engineers, will require the construction of 53 sets of locks and dams. Of this number 25 have been completed and 12 are under construction.

ALIENS SEEK TO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The United States immigrant inspector here is receiving many applications from aliens who wish to return to their native lands. Italians predominate among those wishing to return; next are Greeks and Hungarians. They seem to think that changed conditions in their home lands give them new opportunities.

FULL DRESS

Mr. Z. Z. Jackson is in a position, as head of his own business with chosen associates, to bring out certain ideas in the details of evening dress to which years of thought have been given. He builds up distinctive linen and accessories around the principles of consistency, dignity and good taste, leading to inherent correctness—without which evening dress is worse than futile. It is an especial pleasure to Mr. Jackson and his associates to show the results of their study of this problem—perhaps the most difficult to handle with distinction in the entire range of men's dress.



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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITES WIN
IN TENNIS PLAY

United States Junior and Boys' Indoor Championship Tournament Under Way on Seventh Regiment Army Courts

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR
LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Singles
1915—E. H. Binzen.
1916—E. H. Binzen.
1917—E. H. Hendrickson.
Doubles
1915—James Weber and R. C. Rand.
1916—W. H. Botsford and R. B. Haines.
1917—H. F. Dornheim and Gerald Emerson.

NEW YORK, New York—Favorites had little trouble in coming safely through the opening rounds of play in the United States junior and boys' indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of 1918 on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Army. So far as the leading candidates for the two championship titles were concerned, the matches proved easy practice affairs; but it will not be long before the competition assumes championship class.

H. L. Taylor and F. T. Anderson, two of the juniors who are expected to make the going hard for other aspirants for honors, won their opening games easily. The former, who was runner up to E. H. Hendrickson for the title in 1917, won from M. E. Mack-soud of the Boys High School of Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-0. At no time did the winner have to extend himself and he was contented to play from the back court, seldom coming up to the net for a kill.

Anderson, who is the Long Island outdoor champion, had just as easy a victory over Henry Brunie of Dwight School. The only game he lost was in the second set. He played a very fast game, coming up to the net often. His volleying was of a high order and he secured many aces by well-placed shots.

Vincent Richards, with W. T. Tilden 2d, a United States outdoor senior doubles champion, was not called upon to play Monday.

The boys' tournament furnished some close competition and some of the playing was of a very good standard for this tournament. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR
LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round
H. B. Kallenbach Jr., Princeton, defeated Shepard Alexander, Columbia, 6-1, 6-2.

J. B. Daily Jr., East Orange, defeated D. W. Herrmann, New York University, 6-2, 6-1.

H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, defeated M. E. Mack-soud, Boys High School, 6-1, 6-0.

F. T. Anderson, Kings County T. C., defeated Henry Brunie, Dwight School, 6-0, 6-1.

Gerald Emerson, St. John's Academy, defeated E. P. Beldram, Mercersburg Academy, 6-0, 6-2.

W. S. Osgood, Pleasantville, defeated J. B. Morse Jr., Yale, 6-4, 6-2.

H. S. Snow, Horace Mann School, defeated F. Pawley, Blair Academy, 6-4, 6-2.

Bachrach, Columbia, defeated James Ballish, Boys High School, 6-2, 6-2.

P. L. Kynaston, Commercial High School, defeated H. Greff, Blair Academy, 6-1, 6-0.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR
LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round
Leo Janoff, Stuyvesant High School, defeated F. Winston, Horace Mann School, 6-1, 7-5.

Paul McHugh, New York City, defeated J. Curtin, Horace Mann School, by default.

H. Bachrach, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated Donald Chamberlain, Horace Mann School, by default.

C. C. Vail, Brooklyn, defeated L. Rouillon, Horace Mann School, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2.

J. J. Tucker 2d, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated L. R. Comfort, New York City, 6-0, 6-1.

E. Dawson, Fordham Preparatory School, defeated F. T. Osgood, Pleasantville, 7-5, 6-2.

Jerry Lang, Morris High School, defeated Sampson Markett, New York City, 6-1, 6-2.

S. Cowan, Horace Mann School, defeated H. W. Leland, Mt. Vernon High School, 10-8, 6-2.

M. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated E. Kuhn, New York City, 6-3, 6-1.

Stanley Noble, Horace Mann School, defeated W. M. Warner, Choate School, 6-0, 7-5, 6-6.

L. B. Daily Jr., East Orange, defeated C. F. Mathey, Mercersburg Academy, 6-1, 6-2.

NEW YORK SCHOOLS
TO GET NEW TROPHY

NEW YORK, New York—The Public Schools Athletic League will have a permanent trophy to be presented to the school winning a championship in track and field games. It is to be given the association by G. T. Kirby, vice-president of the league. The P. S. A. L. officials will also provide trophies for all schools whose athletes have won city championships since the organization of the P. S. A. L. in 1903.

The design of the trophy has not yet been decided upon and Mr. Kirby has offered a prize of \$30 for the best design submitted to him by the pupils of the elementary schools. This prize will be divided into three parts: \$15 for the best design, \$10 for second best, and \$5 for third best. A committee of prominent artists will pass on the designs and award the prizes.

READY SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania—J. T. Keady, who has coached Lehigh University football and baseball teams for the last six years, has signed a contract to coach the Brown and White for next season.

DELAWARE WILL
HAVE NEW COACH

Lieut. H. B. Shipley of Maryland State College Is Engaged to Handle Three Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWARK, Delaware—With the announcement that Lieut. H. B. Shipley, a former star athlete at Maryland State College, has been appointed athletic director and coach at Delaware College, big things are planned in all branches of sports for 1919. The appointment was made on the recommendation of the college athletic council, of which Dean E. L. Smith is chairman. Coach Shipley succeeds Lieut. James McAvoy, now in France, but the appointment is only temporary in case Lieutenant McAvoy on his return desires his former position back. The new coach will take charge Jan. 3.

While at Maryland State, Shipley made his letter in football, baseball and basketball and he will coach in all three sports at Delaware. He played quarterback on the Maryland team when it won the state championship. After leaving college he played professional baseball at Worcester, Massachusetts, and at Martinsburg, West Virginia. For several years he was coach at Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsylvania, and also at Marshall College in West Virginia. He was only recently released from military service.

Delaware's student body and alumni thought a great deal of Coach McAvoy, but the former Lafayette College football star enlisted in 1917 and S. H. Baumgartner, pitcher on the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club and former University of Chicago football player, was appointed coach in his place. Baumgartner gave up the work last summer.

Coach Shipley's first work at Delaware will be with the basketball candidates, who will be called out as soon as the students return. Fortunately the squad is in fair condition, as Lieutenant Aronwitz, stationed at the college with the S. A. T. C., had the most likely candidates in the gymnasium for the last few weeks. All this work was informal; but it gave the management a chance to weed out the squad. Several of last year's regulars who have been in the service are expected back in college when the new term opens.

Delaware was scheduled to play three games before the holidays with Drexel Institute, Temple University and St. Joseph's College, all Philadelphia institutions, but owing to the S. A. T. C. being demobilized, the contests were canceled. A schedule of probably 15 games is now being arranged.

THREE VETERANS
OUT FOR SQUAD

E. G. Schroeder, Coach of State University of Iowa Wrestlers, Must Develop Some New Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
IOWA CITY, Iowa—Prof. E. G. Schroeder, physical director for men at State University of Iowa, is tutoring a good-sized squad of wrestlers. Thirty-five men have been out at times, which augurs well for the training season just opened.

The wrestling team this year has but three veterans, and if Iowa is to win over Iowa State College or the University of Nebraska mat artists this season, Coach Schroeder must develop a stellar heavyweight, middle and featherweight from the green material he has on hand.

The veterans are C. C. Wagner '20, 125-pound class; C. F. Young '20 and L. Jensen '20, both of the 145-pound class. It is too early at this date to make any speculations as to the strength that the Iowa wrestling team of 1918-19 will be able to show, but it goes without saying that if the squad includes any latent stellar talent, Coach Schroeder will find it, as was evidenced by the team that won the Western Conference honors in 1916. Iowa's first scheduled match is with the Ames wrestlers, Feb. 8.

READJUST PLANS
OF FLYING CLUB

Organization for Extension of Aviation Practice Holds Special Meeting of Governors

NEW YORK, New York—A special meeting of the governors of the Lloyd's Neck Club, organized a few weeks ago under the presidency of R. C. Vanderbilt for the purpose of cooperating with the government in the extension of aviation practice, was held recently for the purpose of readjusting this important club and sporting project to the change from war to peace conditions.

The meeting was called at the request of members, who suggested that the original intentions of the club to place its large plantation at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, to the uses of the Army and Navy departments for training schools and appliances for aviation and hydroaeroplane practice be retained but modified so that aviation in all its phases may be included among the future activities of the club.

In addition, it was suggested that the wide beach and deep salt water of the Long Island Sound front be developed for bathing and yachting facilities, and that commodious facilities be erected in time for the coming spring and summer season.

KANSAS EXPECTS
STRONG ELEVEN

Return of 1917 Stars Is Expected to Result in Splendid Football Squad for the Missouri Valley Conference Race of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LAWRENCE, Kansas—Decision by the faculty rules committee of the Missouri Valley Conference to the effect that football played this season is to be disregarded, will practically assure the University of Kansas gridiron enthusiasts of an ante-bellum status quo. That is to say, that when the 1919 football squad is assembled, it will be practically the same squad that would have assembled this year had not the war intervened.

Manager W. O. Hamilton is daily receiving assurances from his former athletes now in the service that upon discharge they intend to reenter college and athletics. Chief among these is H. R. Laslett, who, upon the completion of his third year at the university last year, had been elected captain of both the football and basketball teams. Minimizing football honors, however, in view of the national emergency, Laslett enlisted as soon as college was closed last spring, and did not return to take advantage of the football and basketball honors awaiting him. The team this fall at the completion of the season failed to elect a captain for next year, and it is now practically certain that Laslett will be accepted as the team leader in 1919.

Others who are expected back from the military camps include A. C. Long-borg '20, who played in two games this season before leaving for officers' training camp. He was a sophomore last year, and the new conference ruling will thus give him two years more playing on the team. L. C. Foster '19, of Kansas City, will also be back in next year's line-up; he was acting captain this year and played a star game at quarterback. J. W. Bunn '20, who will also be eligible for another year of the game, will be back for the old position in the back field.

"It is impossible at present to give any sort of accurate list of the 1917 men who will be available next year," said Manager Hamilton. "However, I expect to have almost a veteran squad, that is, including a number of the men who played this year as members of the army team."

The decision of the Conference to disregard the 1918 season extended to the making up of the schedule and in consequence, Kansas will play practically the same list which it attempted to play this fall. The season will open Oct. 11 with the Kansas State Normal of Emporia at Lawrence. This game will be followed by the annual contest with Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas, Oct. 18. The first Missouri Valley games of next year will be played with Iowa State College at Ames on Oct. 25, to be followed Nov. 1 by the game with the Kansas State Agricultural College at Lawrence. The Oklahoma game will be played at Lawrence Nov. 8, and the week following the Kansas team plays the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, closing the season with the annual Kansas-Missouri game at Lawrence.

The Kansas team has a team perhaps the lightest in the history of the college. The uncertainty of playing dates and the irregularity of practice for the squad showed its results in the games that were played. The line this past season did not average over 170 pounds to the man and despite the fact that a fast set of backs had been developed, the uncertainty of whether or not the line would hold at critical points in the game made their work ragged and ineffectual.

The Kansas season started Nov. 9, six weeks behind the usual schedule, against the University of Oklahoma, which had had two games to its credit before playing Kansas. In the department of this game Kansas was outplayed and only in the last period did they stiffen and play anything like their old form. The score was 33 to 0 in favor of the Oklahoma.

The annual contest between the Nebraska and Kansas was lost to the Nebraska by a score of 20 to 0. The following week Baker University, substituting on the schedule for the Kansas Aggies, gave the Kansas team their first chance for victory of the season, Kansas winning 20 to 6.

Perhaps the best game played by the Kansas was on Thanksgiving Day, when the twice delayed game with the Kansas Aggies was made the season's end contest. The Aggies staged their usual first period onslaught and weakened in the remaining portion of the contest, which ended 13 to 7 in Kansas' favor.

During the season just passed the University of Kansas team scored a total of only 37 points to the opponents' 66. The season is not considered a failure by any means, as one of the two Missouri Valley games played is to the credit of Kansas, as well as one of the two outside games.

Next season Kansas will make a strong bid for the conference honors. It is now assured that J. T. Pringle, one of the best backfield men in the Missouri Valley, will be here to finish his college work. He, with Foster, Bunn and Laslett will form a backfield that will be a hard one to beat for speed or weight. P. R. Jones, a junior this year, and Longborg will make a pair of fast ends of star material. Seward and Roy Pringle, both heavy and likely freshmen line material, will be back to reinforce the line.

PICKUPS

Robert Shawkey, the former New York American pitcher who is now a chief yeoman in the United States Navy, is attached to the battleship Arkansas.

H. B. Leonard, the Boston Red Sox pitcher, traded to the New York Americans, states that he will not report to the latter club unless he receives a part of the purchase price.

J. J. Barry, former manager, captain and second baseman of the Boston Red Sox, has been released from the Officers Material School at Harvard and expects to return to the Boston club next spring.

J. F. Baker, third baseman of the New York Americans and popularly known as "Home Run" Baker, has stated that he will not return to the diamond next spring, but will stay on his farm at Trappe, Maryland.

There is talk of cutting down the traveling expenses of the American League clubs next summer by having the teams play five games on a trip instead of three or four as at present. This would make only two swings around each circuit necessary instead of three as in past years.

Lieut. Harry McCormick, formerly a pinch-hitter for the New York Nationals, who has been serving in the United States Army in France, has returned to the United States. He will be mustered out of the service shortly, but has not yet decided whether he will return to professional baseball.

The Cleveland club plans to trade Outfielder Roth before the 1919 season starts. Roth is a splendid outfielder and heavy hitter; but does not seem to do his best work at Cleveland. President Dunn has announced that he will not sell him; but plans to exchange him for other players. Six clubs are said to be after him.

It is announced in New Haven that William Lauder will probably coach the Yale varsity baseball nine next spring. He was coach in 1917 before the United States entered the war, forcing the Ellis to give up their varsity nine. Last year Burnside Winslow, a former Yale varsity catcher and captain, coached the team with W. F. Carter, a former pitcher.

Outfielder Sam Rice of the Washington Americans is said to be the only major league player who has served in both the army and navy of the United States. Several years ago, he served a term in the navy and last spring he enlisted in the coast artillery and has been overseas. He broke into baseball as a pitcher, but was such a fine batsman that Manager Griffith shifted him to right field where he plays regularly.

WHITE SOX INVITED
TO PLAY IN PANAMA

NEW YORK, New York—R. T. Martin, president of the Panama Canal Baseball League, has invited Owner C. A. Comiskey to bring his Chicago American League Club to the Zone in the spring.

Martin says that there are 30,000 American soldiers on duty at the canal and they are eager to see a big league game. The United States Government built a finely appointed ball park at Balboa in 1916. The Panama promoter, in his letter to Comiskey, says that the White Sox could return to the United States by way of Havana, where several profitable games with the crack Cuban teams probably could be arranged.

RENSSELAER GIVES
THIRTEEN LETTERS

TROY, New York—Thirteen undergraduates have been awarded the varsity football "R" at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as the result of their work in that sport during the past fall. Twelve of them were players and the other was Manager N. L. Nussbaumer of Buffalo. The players who won the letter were:

Capt. J. V. N. Richards, Dover, New Jersey; Eduardo Alvarez, Bogota, Colombia; J. A. Voorhies, Brooklyn; P. R. Sweet, Buffalo, New York; P. A. Shanley, Haverstraw, New Jersey; Jacob Frank, Newark, New Jersey; Charles Applebaum, Brooklyn, New York; H. J. Bartz, Erie, Pennsylvania; P. D. Erb, Lynn, Massachusetts; E. C. Eller, Buffalo; J. N. Lawlor, New York, and L. A. Auchmoody, Albany, New York.

AUTOMOBILES IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

DALLAS, Texas—A total of 291,506 automobiles have been registered with the State Highway Commission since that commission was created in June, 1917. The law now requires every automobile owner to register his machine with the commission and pay an annual license fee of 40 cents per horsepower. The records show about 40,000 automobiles have been junked, removed from the State, put in storage or otherwise disposed of, leaving about 250,000 automobiles in service in Texas at this time.

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MINNESOTA HAS
BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Gophers Expect That the Return of Former Football Players Will Put Their Varsity Eleven Back in the Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—As pre-war conditions are to be restored, the University of Minnesota is looking forward to taking her usual high football place in the Western Conference next season. The Gophers will play five conference rivals, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, Chicago, which has been on Minnesota's schedule continuously since 1899 has been dropped from the 1919 list for Michigan.

The 1918 football season at Minnesota was not one that added much glory or prestige to the Gophers' record. Inroads made by the war and S. A. T. C. restrictions so cramped Dr. H. L. Williams' usually powerful squad, that the Gophers failed to make the showing they generally do in the "Big Ten" race. Minnesota lost the opening Conference game of the season to State University of Iowa, 7 to 0, won by fair-sized scores from St. Thomas and the combined Carleton-St. Olaf teams, which constituted one S. A. T. C. unit; defeated the University of Wisconsin by one touchdown, lost to the strong Chicago Naval Reserve combination, 24 to 7, and finished the season by losing to the University of Chicago's team through making the only touchdown scored in the game.

Prospects for 1919 naturally depend upon what the coming year may bring forth, but the Gophers should have a real team because several high class players intend to return to college to complete their academic and gridiron courses.

Clare Long, the brilliant quarterback of 1916, and Arnold Wyman, fullback, a member of that famous combination Wyman to Boston, will return according to announcements made by them in letters from the front. Both Wyman and Long have been in France for more than a year, having been commissioned after the first officers' training camp at Fort Snelling. Both have taken part in many impromptu games behind the firing line, and they express themselves as keen to return. One of them is almost certain to be elected captain of the 1919 team. Besides Long and Wyman, N. A. Arntson, who played quarterback on the 1917 team, will be back.

Arntson was commissioned at Fort Snelling last summer and was assigned to the S. A. T. C. at Indiana. He will resign his commission and is expected to return to college in time to register for the second semester, thus making himself eligible to play his former position, left forward, on the basketball team. Besides these well-known players there are several other promising men who will be back when demobilization is completed.

Nearly the entire 1918 squad will return next fall, giving Dr. Williams an abundance of material from which to pick his team. Capt. N. W. Kingsley will be missing, of course, as will be George Miners and John Gulligan, who played well at halfback positions. Even though football championships counted for little during the war years, Minnesota's teams ranked with the strongest in the Conference up to this fall, and students are looking forward to next year with every hope that 1919 will see Minnesota up among the championship contenders, where she has been almost every year since Dr. Williams has been coach.

APPOINT MANAGERS
FOR COLUMBIA TEAMS

NEW YORK, New York—Managers of the various athletic activities at Columbia University for next year have been announced by Levering Tyson, the graduate manager. The officials immediately began to arrange their schedule for the 1919 campaign, and plan to place new colleges on the various sports schedules, if possible.

The managers and assistant managers selected were:
Managers—Crew, W. S. Robinson '19; baseball, Maclear Jacoby '19; football, Edward Geisler '19; track, Alil Hassan '19; handball, L. Ullman '21; wrestling, Monroe Block '19.
Assistant Managers—Football, R. M. Ross '20; baseball, L. W. Giles '20; basketball, L. B. Jones '20; track, L. C. Owens Jr. '20; swimming, W. J. Newmann '20; tennis, H. W. Foster '20; fencing, M. J. Bloomer '20; golf, A. L. Walker '21; wrestling, W. A. Ford '20.
Acting Manager of Track—H. G. Larson '18.

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CANADIENS WIN
IN HOCKEY GAME

Defeat Arenas 4 to 3 in National Hockey League Championship Race at Toronto

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Ottawa	1	0	1.000
Canadiens	1	1	.500
Toronto	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ontario—In a somewhat uninteresting game between the Canadiens of Montreal and the Arenas of this city, for the championship of the National Hockey League of Canada, the former team won 4 to 3.

The outstanding feature of the game was the work of Vezina in the goal for the Canadiens. His splendid defense work contributed largely to the victory of the visitors.

In the second period Cameron of the local team played great hockey and tallied two goals. In fact the Arenas outplayed their opponents in this half of every department of the game, scoring three goals without the puck going through their posts once. The summary:

CANADIENS		ARENAS	
Macdonald	lw.	rw.	Skinner
O. O'Leary	c.	rw.	c. Noble
Pitre	rw.	lw.	Meeking
Lalonde	cp.	cp.	Noble
Hall	p.	p.	Cameron
Vezina	g.	g.	Holmes
Score—Canadiens 4, Arenas 3. Goals—Macdonald 2, Pitre and Lalonde for Canadiens; Cameron 2, Skinner for Arenas. Referee—Marsh. Judge of Play—Vajr.			

ARMY AND NAVY
TO CLASH AGAIN

United States Military and Naval Academies Will Renew Football Classic Next Year

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—A return to the pre-war status of sports at the Naval Academy is expected within a few weeks. Steps have already been taken in that direction. Most important of the incidents of this move will be the renewal of the annual baseball and football contests with the military academy at West Point, New York, while there will be enlarged schedules in certain branches of sports.

It is doubtful whether the baseball game with West Point will be played this spring, though highly probable that the football game will be played next fall, the date of Nov. 29 being reserved on both schedules for that contest. There is only one class at West Point at present, the others having been graduated ahead of time, and should the athletic authorities there feel that a representative nine could not be secured this spring, the Naval Academy would at once recognize their position as perfectly proper.

The situation will be changed when football comes on the boards. Another class, a specially large one, will have been admitted to the military academy and there is reason to believe that at least one of the classes which was graduated prematurely will be ordered back for further training. This would put the army, school on an even basis with the naval, as the latter is still one class short, also due to early graduations.

It is also possible that the privilege accorded the football team of playing one game away from home during the season will be renewed, making it possible for the midshipmen to enter into relations with two of the biggest college teams in the country to play in alternate years at Annapolis and the home grounds of their opponents.

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APPEL IS WINNER
OF SQUASH PRIZE

Harvard Club Star, Although Handicapped Heavily, Defeats E. J. Clapp in Final Round of National Tournament Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Giving a splendid exhibition of playing, J. W. Appel Jr., of the Harvard Club Tennis Association, easily won the first prize in the national handicap tournament, Monday, by defeating E. J. Clapp of the Yale Club, former intercollegiate champion hurdler, in straight games, 18-13, 15-3, 15-8.

The match had been postponed twice. Appel was severely handicapped during the tournament, but showed that the men in charge of giving out the handicaps had not overestimated his playing ability, as there was not a match during the entire course of play in which he was forced to show his best work in order to win. That he is worthy of succeeding such star players as Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d, E. S. Winston and F. V. S. Hyde, all Harvard Club players, as the leading exponent of this game in New York is the opinion of those who watched his work in the tournament just ended, and he is being picked as a most promising candidate for the national championship title now held by Hyde.

In his match with Clapp, Appel was forced to extend himself in the first game only. He was rather slow in getting started, with the result that Clapp worked himself into a strong position in the first game and Appel did not succeed in catching up with the Yale player until the score had been brought to 13 all. From this point on Appel quickly ran the game out.

The second game found Appel playing at his best and keeping Clapp on the jump all the time. The Yale man scored only one ace in this game and it was a very unexpected point picked up in the third hand. In the third and final game, Clapp picked up six aces, but his opponent appeared to be master of the situation at all times during the game. The match by points follows:

FIRST GAME
Appel 1 1 6 1 2 8 1 3 2 3 —28
Clapp 0 2 1 2 1 0 2 3 0 —11
Plus 2-13.
Misses Outs Place Telltales Tot.
Appel 5 4 12 6 28
Clapp 1 2 3 5 11

SECOND GAME
Appel 0 3 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 12 2 3 0 —125
Clapp 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —1
Plus 2-2.
Misses Outs Place Telltales Tot.
Appel 8 1 9 7 25
Clapp 1 0 0 0 1

THIRD GAME
Appel 2 5 1 1 5 1 4 0 4 1 1 —25
Clapp 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 —6
Plus 2-3.
Misses Outs Place Telltales Tot.
Appel 13 4 6 2 25
Clapp 1 2 2 1 6

NATIONAL HANDICAP SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Final
J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Round Club (minus 10 aces), defeated E. J. Clapp, Yale Club (plus 2 aces), 18-13, 15-3, 15-8.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BIG INVENTORIES
OF CORPORATIONS

Stocks of Industrial Companies
Large When Armistice Was
Signed—Part of Them May
Be Liquidated, Even at Loss

NEW YORK, New York—At the conclusion of the armistice, industrial companies generally found themselves with record inventories. This was to have been expected, as not only have prices at which their present stocks were purchased been abnormally high, but demand for their goods was above the normal and it was absolutely necessary to carry large stocks. In many cases the value of goods on hand was as much as three times above normal peace inventories.

The return of peace, with lower prices for steel, copper and other materials, not only automatically lowered the value of these inventories, but rendered the continued carrying of such large stocks unnecessary. Cancellations in some cases made some of these stocks surplus.

Below is shown inventories of a number of large steel consuming companies, according to their latest annual reports, with comparison with inventories for 1912 or 1913, in each case the year being chosen which affords the best basis for comparison:

Company—Latest report Pre-war
Am. Car & Fdry. \$28,786,554 \$12,438,214
*Am. Locomotive 11,637,472 5,749,234
Am. Steel Foundry 7,852,854 2,108,473
Baldwin Loco. 25,937,164 4,623,927
General Electric 81,851,311 37,790,739
Inter. Harvester 44,019,378 15,080,210
Pressed Steel Car 6,180,428 2,369,842
Westinghouse Elec. 60,548,533 18,510,223
Westing. Air Brake 9,075,161 2,770,486

*Does not include work in progress, which is shown separately on the balance sheet. All equipment companies' inventories include a substantial amount for work in process and to this extent inventories are protected.

Decision as to the disposition of inventories will depend on many factors, including the judgment of the management of each company as to the probable course of prices for materials and the expected demand. But in some cases there is good reason to expect that part of the inventories will be liquidated by sale to bring them down nearer to a normal basis, even though this involves a loss. The loss, of course, would be charged against war profits.

In the foregoing table it will be noticed that International Harvester's inventories at the last report were substantially below the pre-war level. With the return of peace harvester machine companies should experience a big gain in business and their demand for raw materials should increase, offsetting to some extent the expected declining demand from other sources.

UNITED STATES
EXTERNAL TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to a report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, exports for November amounted to \$522,000,000, compared with \$503,000,000 in October and \$487,000,000 in November, 1917. For the 11 months of this year exports were valued at \$5,585,000,000, which is not quite up to the total of \$5,633,000,000 recorded for the corresponding period of 1917.

November imports totaled \$251,000,000, compared with \$247,000,000 in October and \$221,000,000 in November of last year. For the 11 months ended with November of this year the imports were valued at \$2,821,000,000, a gain over the \$2,725,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

The indications are that for the full calendar year imports will exceed \$3,000,000,000 and exports \$6,000,000,000 in value.

COPPER STOCKS
ARE LIQUIDATED

Selling of the copper stocks featured the afternoon session of the New York stock market yesterday. The unexpected reduction of the Anaconda dividend started the liquidation in the copper group. The rest of the market also declined, and the closing was heavy. Anaconda had a net loss of 2½, Inspiration 1½, American Smelting 2½, Utah Copper 1½, and Kennecott ¾. Gulf closed with a net loss of 2, Central Leather 1¼, Midvale Steel 1½, Reading 1¼, Studebaker 1½ and Texas Company ¾.

United Fruit moved up a point in Boston to 154.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 24

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abrahams, of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Bombay, India—F. H. Segnorio, of Pherozesha Sorabjee & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—J. B. Rosenbach, of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—I. Vasquez, of Rulloha & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 206.
New Britain, Conn.—Charles Moss; U. S. New York—H. C. Young, of Standard Mail Order House; Copley-Plaza.
New York—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
New York—T. J. Murphy, of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—E. B. Green, of Brown Shoe Co.; Foreign Dept. U. S.
St. Louis—J. Mathes; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, Ohio—E. E. Lerch and H. C. Godman, of H. C. Godman Co.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Beet Sugar	62½	62½	61½
Am. Car & Fdry.	86½	87	86½
Am. Loco.	60½	61	60½
Am. Smelting	77½	77½	75½
Am. Sugar	111	111	110½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	98½	98½	98½
Am. H. & L. pfd.	66½	66½	65½
Anaconda	63	63	60½
Atchafalpa	90½	90½	90½
Baldwin Loco.	74½	74½	73½
B. & O.	52½	52½	52½
Beth Steel	61½	61½	61½
Beth St. pfd.	104½	104½	104
B. R. T.	28	28	25½
Can. Pacific	156	156	155½
Can. Leather	58½	58½	56½
Ches. & Ohio	113½	113½	112½
C. M. & St. P.	41½	41½	40½
C. R. I. & Pac.	25½	25½	25½
C. R. I. & Pac. 6½	65	65	63½
C. R. I. & Pac. 7½	79½	79½	79½
Chino	33½	33½	33
Corn Prods.	46½	46½	46½
Cruible Steel	56½	57	56½
Cuba Cane pfd.	79½	79½	79½
Erie	17½	17½	17
Gen. Electric	145	145	145
U. S. Motors	104½	104½	104
Goodrich	55	55	53½
Gr. N. pfd.	94½	95	94½
Inspiration	44½	44½	43
Int. Har. pfd.	112½	112½	112½
Kennecott	33½	33½	33½
Max Motor	28½	28½	27½
Max Pet.	167½	167½	167
Midvale Steel	44	44	43
Mo. Pac. cfrs.	24½	24½	24½
N. Y. Central	75½	75½	74½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	30½	31¼	30½
U. S. Steel	94½	94½	94
Pan-Am. Pet.	65½	65½	65
Penn.	45	45	44½
Pierce-Arrow	39½	39½	41
Ray	20½	20½	20
Reading	80½	80½	79½
Rep. I. & St.	74½	74½	73½
So. Pacific	98½	98½	98½
St. Railway	29½	29½	29½
Studebaker	29½	29½	29½
Texas Co.	186	187	186½
U. S. Steel	127½	127½	127
U. S. Rubber	76½	76½	76
U. S. Steel	94½	94½	94
U. S. Steel pfd.	112½	112½	113
Utah Copper	73½	73½	72½
Western Union	85½	85½	85½
Willis-Over	24½	24½	24½
Total sales	411,000 shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
ib 3½s	99.20	99.30	99.00	99.00
ib 1st 4s	93.10	93.20	93.00	93.10
ib 2d 4s	93.24	93.24	93.00	93.00
ib 1st 4½s	97.10	97.10	96.80	96.80
ib 2d 4½s	94.64	94.86	94.64	94.80
L 3d 4½s	95.80	95.86	95.76	95.82
L 4th 4½s	94.80	94.90	94.74	94.80

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1918 13

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THE HOME FORUM



The Nile and the Pyramids, Egypt

The Flight Into Egypt

Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem.

When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way.

And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth

to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.

When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt:

And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son.

But when Herod was dead, behold, an angel of the Lord appeareth in a dream to Joseph in Egypt,

Saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and go into the land of Israel: for they are dead which sought the young child's life.

And he arose, and took the young child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel.—From the second chapter of Matthew, verses 1, 10-15, 19-21.

An Inspection With M. de Lesseps

"In February, 1862, M. de Lesseps came from Paris, and asked us to accompany him on a tour of inspection in the Isthmus. My husband could not leave the bank, and as Marguerite Power promised to take care of him I went, dressed in my riding-habit, with my saddle and a very small handbag as all luggage." Janet Ross writes in her interesting reminiscences, "The Fourth Generation." "Ismaïlia did not exist in those days, and Port Said was a pretty little village of wooden chalets, with a shelving beach of fine sparkling sand and lovely small pink and blue shells."

"I met de Lesseps, four young Frenchmen, and Dr. Aubert Roche at the station," the writer continues, quoting from a letter written to Lady Duff Gordon. "At Kafr-Zayat we found a special train and reached Zag-a-Zig about four. Here we saw the lock the company has made on the Bahr-en-Moise (Moses) river, which flows into what was the ancient Tanitic branch of the Nile, now only a small canal. M. de Lesseps had telegraphed to M. Guichard, his Chef Agricole at Tel-el-Kebir, to send a covered boat towed by camels, and the pony-chaise pour une dame âgée. The four Parisians and our small amount of luggage were put on board the boat, while de Lesseps and I got into the pony-chaise with the stout doctor, who had some difficulty in stowing himself away in the small dicky behind, declaring that two such wild young people could not be left to their own devices. Words cannot describe the reckless fashion in which we flew jolting and tilting along the top of the dyke. At last Dr. Aubert Roche could stand it no longer, and solemnly protested that if we did not care for our necks he valued his own, and begged that Madame Ross, who being English could probably drive, would take the reins. After some seven miles we reached El-Wady (the ancient land of Goshen), an estate recently bought by the Company from Saïd Pasha. Soon afterward, as night was closing in, we saw the flashing of meshaals, or torches, and horsemen galloping toward us. They were M. Guichard with his staff and some bedaween. Their surprised faces at seeing the dame âgée dressed in a riding-habit and driving M. le Président were very funny."

"We reached Tel-el-Kebir about nine at night, and were soon joined by the boat party. . . . You would delight in the queer old Turkish palace, and the palm-shaded orange grove with its sakyieh, or water-wheel, shaded with the lovely creeper Sitt-el-Hösyn, or Lady of Beauty, one mass of rosy-lilac flowers shaped rather like bells. All night the Arab boy, who sat on the shaft and drove the buffalo round, sang a monotonous chant: 'Turn, turn, O sakyieh, and bring water to the

orange groves of the righteous Frangee. Turn, turn, O sakyieh, for since our new master, with hair of silver and the face of a youth, has dwelt here our tears no longer water the ground. Turn, turn, O sakyieh, and bring water to the orange groves of the Tel.' You would delight still more in the bedaween. Such fine independent fellows. We fraternized much on the subject of horses."

"Lake Timsah, surrounded by sand hillocks tortured into every conceivable shape by the wind, with its tall rushes and large flocks of water-fowl, was beautiful. It is to be the great inland port, and the Viceroys' fête day, July 15, will be celebrated by the waters of the Mediterranean falling into the quiet desert lake. Eight miles still remain to be excavated between Lake Timsah, and El-Gisr."

"The canal was already twenty feet deep near El-Gisr, a little town with a mosque and a few nice houses in the middle of the desert. Here we stayed with M. Gioja, the head engineer, a pleasant and clever Italian. The few Europeans who were at El-Gisr were asked to come to supper, and we had quite an evening party. Very droll it was. I tied up my habit, and M. Gioja sacrificed the one rose of his tiny garden to stick into my hair. We actually danced on the sand to an accordion which had lost two notes, and I need not tell you that M. le Président was by far the best valseur and quite the youngest person there."

"Next day we started at noon in a conveyance which would rival your Cape Town wagon. How I wish you had been there! A sort of waggone to hold six people, drawn by six camels—two wheelers, three in front of them, and one leader. It was an idea of de Lesseps and every one had opposed it, but camels proved themselves good draft animals, and we went a capital pace when the ground was firm; but in loose sand the wheels, though broad, sank deep, and the poor beasts complained aloud. I soon had enough of the jolting carriage and mounted a capital little Arab, which I jumped backwards and forwards over the rigole, or ditch, so in years to come I can say that I have jumped the Suez Canal."

Solidarity

Shepherd on Dakota's hill
When you drive your flock to shearing,
Sailor on the Caribbean sea
As your ship is southward steering,
Guess ye where the goal may be?
Fleece and freight shall come to me,
Spite of distance and of veering.

Hands shall pass, but none shall keep
Till into the hand intended
Drops the unknown brother's gift,
And the service chain be ended.
Spin and weave, then! sow and reap.
Drive the furrow through the deep,
Work of one with all is blended.
Cease the feud of hand and brain!
Tell me, which in worth exceeded,
Who first made the duty plain,
Or who first the duty heeded?
No true worker works in vain.
Each shall have his wage again,
All are noble, all are needed.
—William Roscoe Thayer.

Unwise Giving

It is a very easy thing to toss a copper to a beggar on the street; it is generally an easier thing than not to do it. Yet love is just as often in the withholding. We purchase relief from the sympathetic feelings roused by the spectacle of misery, at a copper's cost. It is too cheap—too cheap for us, and often too dear for the beggar. If we really loved him we would either do more for him, or less.—Henry Drummond.

Ephesus

"The train passes amid orchards and fig trees where men are plowing, and comes to a little station where other men are sitting in the shade of locust and mulberry trees. . . . Just as they do throughout Turkey; but the ruins of an aqueduct overhead at once transfer the thought to the Roman days."

"The station has a very modern appearance; yet the town behind it, which derived its name of Ayasoluk from a corruption of a term applied to St. John, existed almost two thousand years ago. Its few hundred inhabitants occupy the land lying at the base of a hill and extending over the lower part to the western side, where without a doubt it overlies the site of ancient Ephesus. On this hill the early Christians built a church, which in the days of Justinian was replaced by a cathedral, where many of the Crusaders on their way to Palestine stopped to repeat their vows." Walter A. Hawley writes in "Asia Minor."

"No other dead city of Asia Minor has so great a fascination as Ephesus, for it is enshrined in memory with a few of the earliest classic traditions, with some of the immortal names of profane and sacred history, and with the image of the greatest temple of antiquity. But, unless we keep ever before us the mental pictures of the past as we move among the ruins, we shall fail to enjoy them to the fullest."

"The bustle of the modern cities of Rome and Athens is so out of harmony with the silent monuments of their past as to mar their placid contemplation. But it is not so at Ephesus. A spirit of ineffable calmness pervades the valley from Ayasoluk to the sea. . . . The massive ruins of Isa Bey, rent and hoary and venerable, and a line of little mosques near them seem like some impressive symbols of mute serenity, for no sound is ever heard among them except when a keeper opens a door to some visitor. The marshy plain accentuates the quietness, since the voice of the people who enter it and the call of the wild birds above it are lost in its space."

"A traveler visiting Ephesus for the first time will receive the best idea of its situation by climbing the hill of Ayasoluk, and viewing it from the edge of the ridge near the site of the Church of St. John. Just below will appear the twin domes and the great court of the mosque of Isa Bey. Three hundred yards to the southwest of it, he will see the site of the Temple of Diana, now indicated only by scrubs and rank weeds, that cover slight elevations of earth where the foundations of the walls rested; and, looking about a mile to the southwest, across low, partly cultivated land, he will see the twin peaks of Mt. Prion projected against the higher range of Coressus, the Hill of the Nightingales, which stretches westward to the sea. There, on the flanks of Prion and Coressus, and in the little valley between them, the Greeks built the stadium, the theater, the forum, and most of the ancient city where . . . the apostles Luke and Paul told of another world. The ground on which this ancient city stood presents a scene of surpassing interest; yet it is now almost forsaken except for the shepherd boys who pasture their goats above the ruins, or the strangers who occasionally wander among them."

"On this afternoon in April the sun was shining from a cloudless sky. The ground was still soaked with the winter's rains, and pools of water were fringed with small marsh flowers with yellowish-green button-like centers surrounded by white petals. In drier spots, an abundance of pink mallow and the needle-like alfilerilla was growing. Along the hillside wild mustard mingled with marguerites, yellow pea-flowers, and dainty little forget-me-nots."

Gibeon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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Turn back, O ye nations, in your prayers.

To the long ago;

When a victor king, after sacrifice,

Heard the voice of God, in a dream,

Commanding, Ask now what it is

That I shall give to thee;

And the victor king implored:

Give thy servant an understanding heart.

To discern between good and bad;

Give thy servant an understanding heart—

Just that, O God, and no more!

Today is our Gibeon—God is calling—

O nations, hush and withdraw,

And pray, as he prayed and found

favor with God;

Not for long life—

Such life as the senses weave in myth,

Bound fast on the looms of time;

Nor for riches, piled high, to melt

once more

Into munitions of death;

But pray for the understanding heart

That shall know the good from the bad,

And forswear the carnal idol, at last,

For man as the image of God.

Queen Victoria as a Little Girl

"Passages of a Working Life," by Mr. Charles Knight, contains the following interesting story of Queen Victoria:

"In the summer of 1827 I delighted to walk in Kensington Gardens. Sometimes of a holiday afternoon with my elder girls—more frequently in the early morning on my way to town.

"In such a season, when the sun was scarcely high enough to have dried up the dews of Kensington's green alleys, as I passed along the broad central walk I saw a group on the lawn before the palace which to my mind was a vision of exquisite loveliness."

"The Duchess of Kent and her daughter, whose years then numbered eight, are breakfasting in the open air, a single page attending upon them at a respectful distance. The matron is looking on with eyes of love, while the fair, soft, English face is bright with smiles. The world of fashion is not yet astir, the clerks and mechanics passing onward to their occupations are few, and they exhibit nothing of that vulgar curiosity which is, I think, more commonly found in the class of the merely rich than in the ranks below them in the world's estimation. What a beautiful characteristic it seems to be of the training of this girl that she should not have been taught to shrink from the public eye, that she should not have been burdened with the premature conception of her probable high destiny, that she should enjoy the freedom and simplicity of a child's nature, that she should not be restrained when she starts up from the breakfast table and runs to gather a flower in the adjoining parterre, that her merry laugh should be as fearless as the notes of the thrush in the groves around her. I passed on, and blessed her, and I thank God that I have lived to see the golden fruits of such training."

The Bellows-Boy

I blow the organ at St. Timothy's.
Did you know 'twas not the master
after all
(I used to think so, too) that speaks
Sweet sounds? He only beckons at the keys,

while I,
I draw the great winds in from up the air.
'Tis hard, I tell you! Sometimes they hold back,
And make me tug and strain to draw them in.
But then they always come: all except once,
When I forgot to do my work. . . .

Sometimes I creep round nights,
When the choir is gone,
And stealthily unlock the carved oak doors.
To flatten my hand along the ivory keys,
As smooth and chill as ice. They will not speak—
The smooth white lips, yet always I hear tunes
Back in the empty dark, and over me
In the gold pipes: it may be my own thoughts.
Playing at music. One I always hear
That hangs in the dark like a great white flower, and there
It grows and fades.

For, once, the minister
(Him with the large, high forehead),
Christmas Day,
Walked down the aisle, and stopped,
and spoke to me
(Faith! but I shook, though, when his steady hand
Stayed on my head a minute), and he said
That even the master, and he, and every one—
Even the beautiful people in the choir—
Only did work like mine, moved hands and lips.
While the music all was God's, and came from Him.
—Edward Rowland Sill.

Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN a new spiritual idea is borne to earth, the prophetic Scripture of Isaiah is renewedly fulfilled: 'Unto us a child is born, . . . and his name shall be called Wonderful.' " So, surely, does Mrs. Eddy, on page 109 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," point the way to the real Christmas, the forever coming of Christ, Truth, to human consciousness. In so doing, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science was here, as in all else, simply having recourse to primitive Christianity.

All through the New Testament, we find mention of "the day of the Lord," "the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ," and exhortations to wait for it patiently, to watch for it always, and to rejoice in it when it came, until it is forced upon us that what the early Christians were waiting, watching, and working for was not any earthly appearing or reappearing of the man Jesus, but simply the coming to the human consciousness of the Mind of Christ. The birth, in other words, of the spiritual idea whose name should be called Wonderful. Christmas, as a Christian festival, was, of course, no part of primitive Christianity. It was unknown until about the Fourth Century. Thus, so far from desiring to commemorate the birth of the earthly Jesus, St. Paul desired, as his great Master had done, to rid his concept of the Christ, as soon as might be, of all earthly accompaniments. In that wonderful passage in his second letter to the Corinthians, in which he describes the longing and determination of the man who has caught a glimpse of Truth, of real being, "an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,"—in this passage, it will be remembered, he declares that henceforth he would know no man after the flesh, and goes on to add, "Yea, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more."

As the years passed, however; as Christianity became popular and established, a growing materialism and ease dimmed this vision of the Christ, and in its place there appeared the mental picture of that "Christ after the flesh," which the Master had overcome, and which his disciples had determined never again to know. The eyes of Christendom were, more and more, turned back again to Jesus of Nazareth; it looked for his second coming in the flesh, and straightway fashioned its "kingdom of heaven" to conform to this idea. And once this had been done, there surged back over Christendom, like a flood, all those man-made times and seasons; those "new moons and sabbaths" which were the great feature in all the religions round about. Pagan feasts disappeared only to reappear as Christian festivals.

The birthday of the founder of Christianity was an obvious occasion for a festival, but Christendom was faced with a difficulty. So little had the early Christians concerned themselves with commemorating the human birth of him of whom John had said, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God," and who had said of himself, "Before Abraham was, I am," that even the month was forgotten. Before the Fifth Century, indeed, there was no consensus of opinion as to what it should come in the calendar. Little can be said with any certainty as to how December 25 came finally to be fixed upon, but the tendency to connect pagan feasts into Christian festivals evidently seemed to render this date peculiarly appropriate. For it was on December 25 that the Roman winter solstice festival was celebrated; whilst in Britain and throughout the north generally, December 25 had long been a pagan festival, though, of course, of different origin.

But, however fixed, it was fixed, and Christmas has been observed on this date in western Christendom for fourteen centuries. In all countries there has grown up round it a wealth of custom and tradition, some of it pointing dimly to the true concept; most of it utterly material in its origin and effect, and it was not until the discovery of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy that the thought of the world was boldly directed to find the true Christmas. In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on page 262, Mrs. Eddy writes, "I celebrate Christmas with my soul, my spiritual sense, and so commemorate the entrance into human understanding of the Christ conceived of Spirit, of God and not of a woman—as the birth of Truth, the dawn of divine Love breaking upon the gloom of matter and evil with the glory of infinite being."

Christian Science teaches homage and gratitude unspeakable to Jesus of Nazareth, the Way-shower; he who went about doing good, healing the sick, raising the dead, feeding the hungry, reforming the sinner, speaking as no man had ever spoken before. It notes with reverence the boy going about his Father's business; the man setting out to do the work his Father had set him to do; teaching and healing in the daytime, and, at night, going up into a mountain to pray; only to return, next morning, into the valley again, with a larger vision of the Christ; turning men's thoughts ever away from himself; showing to those who had eyes to see and ears to hear the unreality of every material law; showing them the illusion of evil, the liar "from the beginning," and the all-power of the Father, Spirit, Principle, that "doeth the works."

Christian Science dwells with reverence and understanding on those closing scenes in the earthly career of our

Master; the gradual severance of all material ties; the gradual displacing of Jesus of Nazareth by Jesus the Christ, until that final demonstration of the nothingness of matter and the allness of Spirit in what is called the ascension. And Christian Science acclaims and makes practical the promise of Christ Jesus, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." With gratitude and reverence the students of this Science assign to Jesus of Nazareth his great place in history; but the Christmas of the students of Christian Science is, and must always be, in the words of their Leader, "a feast of Soul and a famine of sense." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 263.) To quote the whole of that short but wonderful letter which Mrs. Eddy addressed to her household on Christmas Day, nine years ago:

My HOUSEHOLD.
Beloved.—A word to the wise is sufficient. Mother wishes you all a happy Christmas, a feast of Soul and a famine of sense.

Lovingly thine,
MARY BAKER EDDY.
Box G, Brookline, Mass.,
December 25, 1909.

Round About Jerusalem

I stood by the Holy City,
Without the Damascus Gate,
While the wind blew soft from the distant sea,
And the day was wearing late,
And swept its wide horizon
With reverent, lingering gaze,
From the rolling uplands of the west
That slope a hundred ways,
To Olivet's gray terraces
By Kedron's bed that rise,
Upon whose crest the Crucified
Was lost to mortal eyes;
And, far beyond, to the tawny line
Where the sun seemed still to fall—
So bright the hue against the blue
Of Moab's mountain wall;
And north to the hills of Benjamin,
Whose springs are flowing yet,
Ramah, and sacred Mizpah,
Its dome above them set;
And the beautiful words of the Psalmist
Had meaning before unknown:
"As the mountains are round Jerusalem
The Lord is round His own."
—Edna Dean Proctor.

Do Right Things Rightly
We must take care to do right things rightly: for a just sentence may be unjustly executed.—William Penn.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1918

EDITORIALS

Labor in American Politics

ORGANIZED labor, as such, has never taken part in national politics in the United States. From its beginning it has been the aim of its leaders to hold it aloof from political partisanship, and beyond the reach and influence of political parties and political managers. Union labor, in the republic, has been held to be distinctively an economic force in national affairs, the individuals embraced in the organization having been at liberty to exercise the right of franchise as their judgment might dictate. This position, it should be said, has not been simply theoretical; the ablest men in labor leadership have, continually and persistently, held to the view that it would be perilous to undertake alliances with any existing party, or to venture upon the organization of an independent political movement. The great body of union workers has split, evenly or unevenly, like all other classes of the American people, on such issues as the party organizations have presented. Organized labor, as such, cannot rightly be claimed as lending countenance or support to either side in any political issue, even when the issue is politico-economic. A union workman is not necessarily a protectionist or a free trader, any more than he is necessarily a Democrat, a Republican, a Progressive, a Prohibitionist, or a Socialist. He is simply a citizen moved by the sentiments, the opinions, and the prejudices of the ordinary citizen.

Numerous efforts have been made and numerous blandishments have been invented and tried to "swing labor" as a body to one party or another, but all have met with signal failure. Even the label "labor" has been tacked to political movements, but never with the consent or approval, open or implied, of organized labor. The party designations "Union Labor" and "United Labor" were both used in the campaign of 1888, when Allison J. Streeter was the presidential candidate of the first named, and R. H. Cowdry of the second. In that election, while Grover Cleveland, Democrat, and Benjamin Harrison, Republican, each received more than 5,400,000 votes, and Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibitionist, polled more than 249,000 votes, Streeter received only a few over 148,000, while Cowdry's total was less than 10,000. Plainly the organized voters of the country gave their ballots, in the main, to other candidates.

Since then, in recurring presidential campaigns, there have been such party designations as "Socialistic Labor," "Social Democratic," and "Socialist," repeatedly, but none of these has had the support of organized labor. In 1904, in 1908, and in 1912, Eugene V. Debs, as the standard-bearer of all the Socialist branches, the Populists and the radical elements, polled an increasingly large vote, reaching a maximum of close to 1,000,000 in the year last named; but in 1916 the importance of this factor in national politics had greatly declined.

It has been noticeable, always, that demands for a labor party in the United States have had their origin in quarters outside of organized labor. So it is today. German socialism has uniformly been conspicuous in agitating for a unification of what it calls "the industrial classes" against capital. Extremists among American Socialists have fallen in easily with those whose principal purpose is not to advance the interests of American labor, but to create disunion and to promote discontent in America. The radical element is constantly in search of opportunities of decrying the employer and of denouncing every organization that aims to conserve, advance, and expand industrial enterprise. Thus, taking one instance as an illustration, criticism of certain alleged intentions of the Illinois State Council of Defense, the National Security League, and the Chicago Association of Commerce, at a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, on a point concerning which there is room for two opinions, according to a report furnished by the Chicago Bureau of this newspaper, "gave Socialists a chance to dilate on the class struggle, and they were much in evidence, taking an entirely uncompromising attitude."

It has long been the desire of extremists to array labor against capital, or property, as they like to put it, forgetting that labor is property, and very valuable property at that. An independent labor party was broached during the discussion referred to, and it is suggestive and significant that the Freiheit Lodge of Machinists protested, declaring that labor should stand by the Socialist Party as the true international labor party. How natural that a lodge bearing a German name should make this protest! Manifestly, if organized labor is going into politics, the Socialists and Internationals will not be content with any half-way steps. They do not much care for a labor party, in the United States, made up of American citizens loyal to American or to democratic institutions. They want a labor party that could, by easy gradations, be transformed into a destructive force, a force that would attempt to do for the United States what Bolshevism, under German inspiration and direction, has done for Russia.

Such a desire or expectation is, of course, utterly hopeless. It seems to be impossible for the German Socialist to grasp the Anglo-Saxon or the American thought. That which properly bears the title of American Labor has nothing in common with the Internationale or the Bolshevik, can have nothing in common with them, and cannot be driven, on the one hand, by the impassioned radical union leader, or, on the other hand, by the illiberal, domineering, or grasping employer of labor, to form an alliance with either organization. Social or political unity between such elements in the United States is no more possible than the mixture of oil and water. The difficulty in the way of their fusion is that on the one side is the citizen, while on the other, no matter what mask he may wear, is the antithesis of the citizen, the anarchist.

The place for the worker in the United States is among his fellow citizens, not separated from them. He

has no interest that is distinct from the interest of the mass. He has unlimited power of independent assertion at the polls. He holds the balance of power. He is as vitally interested as his employer in the welfare of the Republic. It is for him, quite as much as for the professional man or the capitalist, to make government stable, to promote good order, to insure tranquillity. He can perform his functions best, not as a man apart, but as a unit of a great democracy that seeks in the rule of majority to work out what is right and good for all.

"Spurlos Versenkt"

THE dispatch from Paris of a few days ago, making the solemn announcement that the American delegates to the Peace Conference, with the full acquiescence of the British authorities, had decided to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy war vessels, in order to avoid all possibility of friction concerning their distribution, is, in the words of the immortal Weelum Sprunt, "the verri latest." Those accustomed to read such dispatches, who are able to appraise the hackneyed, question-begging phrase at its true value, could not, it would seem, have been deceived by it; much less the news agency by which it was dispatched. The great public, however, which does not specialize in such matters, but depends, as it has a right to, very largely on the discretion and integrity of its journalists for its news, may have been more or less misled. The reliability of the dispatch was seriously questioned in this paper at the time, an attitude which the dispatch from London appearing in another column of this issue fully justifies, but it ran through the daily press of the United States practically unchallenged.

Now, if the truth must be told, whatever else the American delegates to the Peace Conference may be doing, they certainly are not talking. Above all things, they are not talking to anyone in "close touch" with them, who would be likely to give full information to the first press correspondent they might meet. But that blessed phrase, "close touch," can be, and is on occasion, made to cover a multitude of myths, from the most innocuous speculation to the most poisonous propaganda.

It is, however, when one leaves the question of extrinsic improbability, and comes to the question of intrinsic improbability, that the full value of the dispatch is appreciated. At once one leaves the realm of a very cheap journalism, and enters the realm of pure humor. For, indeed, the solemn depositing at the bottom of the ocean of hundreds of thousands of tons of almost invaluable raw material, to take the lowest possible view of the matter, at a time when the economic world stands in need of nothing so much as raw material, and all in the effort, in the time of peace, to avoid contention between nations who have just come through together the greatest ordeal in history, is surely a picture to the humor of which only a Jonathan Swift could do justice.

There is a quite immoral instruction in duplicity which advises those intending to perpetrate what Mr. Winston Churchill once described as a "terminological inexactitude," to perpetrate a good one. But this is sorry stuff. Its main purpose seems to have been to scandalize every dealer in second-hand property throughout the world, from the "junk dealer" on the New York East side to the "bloke wot buys emmyfink" in the East End of London. Really it is about time that the great public everywhere rose up in protest. However viewed, such a story is shockingly like an insult. With the world eager for news of some of the greatest events humanity has ever known; with a wealth of informative matter waiting to be written and sent abroad; with an opportunity offering itself of really helping the world to a just understanding of what is going forward, the best apparently that can be done is to send over the wires a story which, for sheer lack of imagination, would have been regarded with supreme contempt by Todgers's boy.

If, on the other hand, there is behind it something more than mere journalistic ineptitude; if it represents the latest effort to stir up strife between the Allies, then all that can be said is that the Bureau of Enemy Psychology must be at the end of its resources indeed. But whatever it is, "spurlos versenkt," or rather its English equivalent, "sunk without trace," is hardly likely to be an allied summing up of the fate of the war vessels surrendered by Germany. Spurlos versenkt, however, needs to be written over this kind of journalism, and written over it at once.

The Hog Island Case

NOTHING approaching the Hog Island case in startling accusations, strange revelations, positive contradictions, ready explanations, and unsatisfying conclusions has ever before come before the tribunal of American public opinion for impartial adjudication, for it would seem from the finding of the Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Todd, who has had charge of an extended and laborious inquiry into the facts, that, in the end, public opinion, rather than the courts, will have to agree, or to decide to disagree, as to the points at issue. The Hog Island case has claimed a very large share of popular attention since early last spring, when rumors concerning the cost and general unreadiness of the plant began to obtain circulation. At that time charges of profiteering and extravagance directed against the corporation entrusted with the prosecution of the work were coming in thick and fast.

Immediately the American International Corporation, a contract and construction underwriting concern, in which many of the leading financiers and business men of the country are interested, and which stands behind the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, the contractor for the Hog Island shipyards and for the ships to be built therein, spoke through a representative, who said: "Our contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation can be terminated at ten days' notice. If we have been guilty of spending government money to an unnecessary degree, or if the Shipping Board is of the opinion that we are not able to live up to our contract and to put through the job we undertook, then we are willing at any moment to step out."

The men concerned financially in these corporations were so unquestionably substantial, so widely known in

all departments of American industry, and in some instances so prominent and of such good repute in public life that knowledge of this and other assurances had a quieting effect temporarily, although it was difficult for a very large section of the population to understand why the expenditures should have been so great and the results so small. About this time, as all may remember, the allied governments were calling upon the United States for merchant tonnage that had been promised but was not forthcoming.

Right here was the misconception that appears to have been at the bottom of most of the Hog Island trouble. The corporation responsible for the prosecution of the undertaking went about its work, apparently, as if time were a remote consideration, as if the war would wait, as if any day in the future would do for the delivery of the ships, the keels of which were not yet laid.

Millions of dollars continued to go into the docks, housing, construction of everything but vessels. Finally an investigation was ordered. It was said by the representatives of the corporation, of course, that what it was doing was getting ready for the time when production of tonnage would begin, but while it was getting ready the German U-boats continued to sink allied and American vessels. The plain truth about the matter is that, so far as the war was concerned, Hog Island never did get ready. Although it cost the government over \$60,000,000 it contributed practically nothing toward the winning of the war. This is the conspicuous fact. A recent statement made by Charles Piez, general manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, estimated the cost of the yard at \$63,000,000, and in giving this figure he said that the plant had delivered just one ship to the board.

There are now fifty vessels in various stages of construction on the ways, and these, when completed, will be valuable additions to the United States merchant marine, but they will have missed being useful in the carrying on of the war. No doubt, the Hog Island shipyards are among the most spacious, most complete, most admirable in the world. Considering their cost, they ought to be.

The finding of the Assistant Attorney-General is to the effect that the facts as ascertained in the inquiry instituted by the government do not justify criminal process, "but," says the report, "the wide discrepancy between the estimates and the cost of the yard would indicate the advisability of an arbitration court to decide to what extent, if any, the contractors are liable to the government." The original estimate of cost was \$21,000,000; the revised estimate was \$27,000,000; the cost, as determined by the Department of Justice inquiry, is \$61,000,000. Making an allowance of \$6,000,000, expended on additions ordered by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the net cost would seem to be \$55,000,000, or \$28,000,000 in excess of the highest estimate.

Now, it is far from being unreasonable to suppose that every dollar of this large amount was honestly expended, in the sense that no part of it was deliberately misappropriated; but whether it was used unwisely, extravagantly, wastefully, or with scandalous carelessness and disregard of the tremendous national and international interests involved in the enterprise, is a question that calls for careful and fearless consideration.

Walter Hines Page

FROM August, 1914, to April, 1917, was a period in which relations between the United States and Great Britain called for the most careful attention of evenly balanced, patient, alert, tirelessly industrious foreign offices and diplomatic representatives on both sides. There was, to be sure, at the beginning, on the American side, an interval in which the State Department appeared to fall short of grasping, in its fullness, the paramount issue involved in the struggle, but the Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James, like the Ambassador of Great Britain and Ireland in Washington, it is certain, never for an instant lost sight of that issue, and never for an instant lost confidence concerning the manner in which it would finally be brought to a decision.

But the months of watching and waiting, in all the allied countries, especially in that nation connected by ties of language, tradition, and race with the United States, were long and taxing. If it was difficult for Americans, by the tens of thousands, to understand how their nation could, and why their nation should, hold aloof from a struggle which so nearly concerned their kith and kin, and all the things in the world in which they felt pride, and in which they took delight, how much more difficult must it have been for the people of Great Britain to understand it; how great must have been their temptation to speak out in indignant terms, and how ample, at times, would have been their excuse for so doing.

Two potent, if unobtrusive, factors operated, during this period, as a steady influence in the situation. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, on the one side, and Walter Hines Page, on the other, respectively ambassadors in Washington and London, contributed far more than can ever be realized or appreciated toward the maintenance of amity between the two great English-speaking peoples. The one knew the United States, the other knew Great Britain, below the surface. Neither wavered in faith. If the British Ambassador was forced again and again to send disappointing news to his government; if the United States Ambassador, time and again, was disappointed in the course of his own government, neither uttered word nor sound that could give comfort to the common enemy.

Walter Hines Page, in London, it must be said, never, even in the darkest days and hours of the period of neutrality in the United States, lost in any degree the friendship and trust of the leaders of the British people. There was never a slur, a sneer, or a taunt, of which he could have cognizance, directed toward his country, his embassy, or himself. The patience, self-restraint, and inherent courtesy of the English people, during the time when the United States was reaching the point of readiness to act, are among the splendid revelations, as they must be among the few satisfying memories, of that period.

Walter Hines Page was a type of the American citizenry that, without obtrusion or pretension on its own

part, finds itself constantly called upon to furnish men for duties to which they have never aspired, and for which they have not been specially trained. A Southerner, and a graduate of a small college, he achieved ripe scholarship, and the recognition that goes with it, through vigorous application and strenuous experience. Back in the early eighties he edited the St. Joseph (Missouri) Gazette, a newspaper to which Eugene Field earlier gave some years of his time and talent. By force of sheer ability Mr. Page worked his way upward in journalism and in literature, until his individual and professional qualities won for him unstinted praise, with advancement and competence. His selection for so high a post as that of Ambassador in London caused surprise only among those who were unacquainted with his intellectual capacity. He was a cultured man, a modest man, a thoroughly capable man in private walks, and he possessed, in a remarkable degree, the faculty of winning and holding friends.

How far his quiet amiability of manner, his unfailing patience, his natural sympathy with the nation to which he was accredited, and his silent devotion to the cause in which it was enlisted, contributed toward bridging over the period of neutrality without prejudice to the vital question, many are now inadequately showing from personal observation and knowledge. Full justice can be done neither him nor Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, however, until the official records are laid bare.

Notes and Comments

ON THE occasion of the signing of the armistice the North China Daily News, of Shanghai, desiring to join in the world celebration, inserted a pink supplement with a cartoon and appropriate reading matter. The reading matter explains the cartoon in terms which leave no room for doubt as to the drift of that newspaper's sympathies. Freely translated it sets forth that "topside characters" shows how "All Finish," meaning that the war is over. That is to say, "Picture Ally Hit Kaiser with leg Bottomside." "Victory," it exults, "To dance with happiness Now is time." "Enemy fighting lose," runs the legend, and this is followed by the cheering assurance: "In future our people can catch golden world." "Societies and large men" are to rejoice on specified days. And all this is supplemented with the statement, evidently intended, to inspire native Shanghai with enthusiasm, that the Y. M. C. A. is already doing "large shoutings." Human nature is pretty nearly the same all the world over. Everywhere, outside of the kultur zone, the former Kaiser was "hit with leg bottomside."

SPEAKING of China and Chinese rejoicing over results of the war, the Commercial Press, a great Chinese publishing concern, has recently issued a booklet, for general distribution throughout the Republic, containing six of the more important of President Wilson's speeches, in Chinese and English. The Chinese translation is by Dr. Monlin Chiang, Ph.D., of Columbia University and secretary of the Kiangu Educational Association, and is said to be admirable. This literature cannot fail to exert a useful influence in offsetting pro-German propaganda, and in laying before the Chinese people a first-hand presentation of American democratic ideals and aspirations as related to world affairs.

LAFAYETTE was probably never more popular in the United States than he is today, but it is difficult to see how the number of the beds and rooms in which he has been reported to have slept, during his last visit to New England, can be greatly increased without creating the impression that he was in the habit of stealing out of houses in which he was being entertained and stealing into others several times every night. As matters now stand it is impossible to see how he could have occupied so many apartments while at the same time making his astonishing record as a social lion.

IS THERE not, after all, more than a little truth in the opinion expressed by a library publication in Chicago, that publishers who take advantage of the moment to issue books of no real value are guilty of a kind of profiteering? Whatever is published is advertised as worth buying; and, in order to sell the output, an appeal is made to deep and serious feeling produced by the war. The sale of "incompetent, ill-informed writers launched by printing houses determined to 'make hay' before the sun sets" is, in the judgment of the publication referred to, a way of obtaining money under false pretenses, and therefore profiteering. The same argument would seem to hold good against a great deal of present-day advertising which includes copious references to the war.

MANY an interesting tale could be told by the farm experts who have been working for the United States Department of Agriculture to improve methods and increase profits on the hitherto unsuccessful little farms scattered among the mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Here and there the experts have taken farms themselves, on the theory that seeing is believing, and proved that the profits could be raised from \$100 to \$600 a year. The farming methods had been primitive, and so, for that matter, had been the housekeeping, and, while the men from Washington have been teaching the farmers to improve their farms, the women from Washington have been showing wives and daughters how to improve their housekeeping. This governmental effort to change conditions reaches about 500,000 farms, and a population of over 3,000,000. The experts have a long row to hoe, but they have already hoed some of it, and the new prosperity of the improved farms provides a growing object lesson for doubting Thomases.

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many people in the United States, desirous of getting away from town and city life, are writing letters to Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, commending his move toward throwing 300,000,000 idle acres open to settlement. There is an impression prevalent that not many people are backing him up; that is to say, not nearly so many as are troubled over the prospect of paying \$1 a dozen for fresh eggs before the winter is over.